



## ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

# Geneva fails but quest for disarmament goes on

Both sides are of course to blame for the collapse of the Geneva INF missile talks.

Both the Americans and the Russians were far too late in deciding on specific rapprochement moves, although Moscow alone is to blame for the unnecessary breakdown.

The Bundestag majority in favour of missile deployment merely reaffirmed a NATO decision that had been a known fact for years.

There were cogent reasons for how the voting went in Bonn. The balance of power was at stake, and it is the sine qua non of any negotiated settlement. So was transatlantic trust.

Conversely, the many Social Democrats who voted against deployment did so to give political expression to a justified anxiety about the basis of security policy in Western public opinion.

In both cases it would be wrong to apportion blame. Everyone agrees that the quest for disarmament must continue. There is no way in which a stable balance of power can otherwise be ensured in the long term.

Defence capacity and success-orientated negotiations on arms control and disarmament have been equally important features of NATO policy since the 1969 Harmel Report. They still are.

They form part of a concept on which the Europeans insisted at the time, but the Soviet SS-20 and the US need to modernise have upset the balance to the detriment of détente as the target.

The time has now come to restore the balance. As in 1969, it will be an important task for the Europeans at the annual autumn round of NATO talks.

Bonn at all events plans to insist on readiness to keep up the political dialogue and the wide range of cooperation with the East being clearly expressed by the North Atlantic Council.

At the EEC summit in Athens it plans

to advocate a demonstration of joint determination on Europe's part in this connection.

Bonn will also be advocating a clear course on negotiations when US Secretary of State George Shultz arrives in the German capital for talks on 6 December.

Mr Andropov's statement following the Soviet walk-out at Geneva has changed the framework conditions for the worse, but there are still enough rounds of talks still operative at which constructive work can be done.

The Start strategic arms reduction talks are continuing for the time being, and they are by no means a no-hoper, always assuming they don't get dragged into the vortex of the INF debacle.

The Vienna MBFR talks on mutual balanced force reductions in Central Europe, now in their 11th year, will whatever happens resume after the Christmas recess.

The Geneva disarmament talks are fairly close to reaching agreement on a ban on chemical weapons, while in Stockholm a European disarmament conference is to be launched on 17 January.

It is planned as working its way from security and confidence-building measures to specific disarmament moves in Europe.

The Stockholm conference in particular will show how keen East and West are on keeping up the dialogue between them.

The Bonn government plans a spate of diplomatic activity beforehand. It included the talks held in East Berlin by Dr Friedrich Ruge, Bonn's disarmament delegate, and his encounters with other East Bloc experts.

Foreign Minister Genscher will be welcoming his Hungarian and Rumanian opposite numbers to Bonn in the New Year. Further meetings at Ministerial level are planned.

In Vienna the next meeting between Herr Genscher and Mr Gromyko has been mooted. But the crucial stimulus for successful negotiations must come from the superpowers themselves.

The only promising way of providing it is for them to resume their direct dialogue at high, not to say the highest, level.

Herr Genscher has suggested a meeting of Foreign Ministers in Stockholm to start the European disarmament conference.

That would provide an opportunity of holding the talks between Mr Shultz and Mr Gromyko that were cancelled last September.

The talks between the US and Soviet Foreign Ministers were envisaged as a precursor to a superpower summit meeting. A meeting between Mr Reagan and Mr Andropov is more urgently needed than ever.

That is what Herr Genscher mainly means when he says that the Stockholm conference could lend a stimulus to the resumption of negotiations on medium-range missiles.

Moscow's claim to a monopoly, expressed in terms of the Soviet demand for consideration of British and French nuclear systems, remains the crucial threshold to a solution.

The SPD's rejection of missile deployment may not have called into question the consensus on foreign and security policy shared by the conventional Bundestag parties.

But if it didn't, there is every reason for the Social Democrats to return to the same end of the rope as the coalition majority.

SPD views on strengthening conventional NATO defences would never be feasible without specific results in arms control and disarmament.

The coalition would do well to honour and take at face value the SPD's commitment to the foundations of common policy, such as NATO, Europe, the Bundeswehr and critical friendship with the USA.

This national consensus will then be even surer to outlive the dispute over the deployment decision.

Wolf J. Bell

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 26 November 1983)

## East Bloc hits back with new weapons

leading politicians in the East Bloc countries are none too happy with the decision they have reached.

Western diplomatic sources in Moscow note a number of specific pointers. The Rumanian leader, Mr Ceausescu, for instance, has criticised both the US deployment plans and, directly, the Soviet ones.

In the Czechoslovak National Assembly in Prague views were voiced that ran counter to the declared Soviet viewpoint in favouring carrying on negotiations with the West even after missile deployment and not breaking off the Geneva talks.

Little imagination is needed to fancy that the GDR leaders too, while accepting the deployment of new Soviet nuclear missiles on military grounds, have found the idea a political headache.

The Moscow-led campaign against the nuclear arms build-up in the West has made people in the East more sensitive on the issue.

Many GDR and Czech citizens will be

uneasy not only about US missiles but also about the extra missiles that are being deployed by the USSR.

The Soviet propaganda machine has unwittingly supplied arguments and fomented anxiety on this score.

The nuclear clash, which as Moscow sees it would mainly take place in Germany, will be made all the worse by the deployment of fresh Soviet missiles in the GDR.

What can be said against the American missiles applies in equal measure to the Soviet ones.

Public opinion in the East Bloc countries will be hard to convince that US missiles make a nuclear war more probable, whereas Soviet missiles serve the sole purpose of preserving peace.

The Warsaw Pact countries, especially the ones where the new missiles are to be deployed, have had to accept the military decision.

But it wasn't a popular one, and what the West has been through politically in connection with the missile modernisation decision may yet lie ahead for the East.

The East must go ahead with a nuclear arms policy the Soviet Union would have deemed as irresponsible and dangerous on America's part.

Peter Seidlitz

(Kölnischer Nachrichten, 24 November 1983)

## A tactical decision in staggering deployment

For technical reasons, or as a tactical decision, nine months before the next round of US-Soviet range missile deployment in Europe.

Washington is still considering man and Italian proposals to announce this intermission in the opportunity of negotiating with the superpowers it entails.

According to the Washington government officials have failed to agree.

Deliberations by the Brussels group, led by the No. 3 man in the Department, Richard S. Burt, included in a report to NATO Ministers in December.

The battery of nine Pershing 2s deployed to Germany after the Bonn tag decision in favour of missile deployment will be operational by December.

Government officials at the SPD's rejection of missile deployment may not have called into question the consensus on foreign and security policy shared by the conventional Bundestag parties.

But if it didn't, there is every reason for the Social Democrats to return to the same end of the rope as the coalition majority.

SPD views on strengthening conventional NATO defences would never be feasible without specific results in arms control and disarmament.

The coalition would do well to honour and take at face value the SPD's commitment to the foundations of common policy, such as NATO, Europe, the Bundeswehr and critical friendship with the USA.

This national consensus will then be even surer to outlive the dispute over the deployment decision.

Wolf J. Bell

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 26 November 1983)

## ■ HOME AFFAIRS

# Missiles debate sharpens up party differences

## DER TAGESSPIEGEL

the Schmidt-Genscher government collapsed has become obvious.

FDP MP Helmut Schäfer, who once opposed the change of coalition partners, now says that many then misunderstood Genscher. It was obvious now that Genscher was right.

In this respect, the CDU/CSU/FDP coalition has been strengthened still further by the deployment debate.

The SPD's position has also improved. After leaving former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the lurch, the party has come out of the twilight and is now unified.

The Social Democrats have become a genuine alternative to the coalition parties, though they still have to clarify their stance, especially towards NATO.

This can only be welcomed because it will make it easier for voters to decide in future. If the SPD had done this before the general election in March, we would today be able to say with even more certainty that the electorate at the time voted in favour of the two-track NATO decision.

Both superpowers have demonstrated credibility by delivering on their threats or promises.

The USA began bringing Pershing 2 parts to this country the day after the Bundestag approved deployment.

And the Soviets walked out of the Geneva arms control talks, as they had threatened to do if the missiles were deployed. The arms race is on again.

But the last word has not yet been spoken, and no-one knows whether the talking is really over.

The words announcing the end of the Geneva negotiations have been conflicting or at least open to interpretation.

Words like "not be continued," "ended," "broken off," and "suspended" have been used.

Messages on the issue may have been deliberately kept vague because the Soviets are reluctant to shut the door.

It is, however, a fact that the arsenal will not be reduced. It will be built up further.

Some political changes are also becoming visible. The bleak view in the East Bloc media had been anticipated.

The more interesting and disquieting initial responses to the Bundestag's green light for deployment can be found in Western newspapers — and few of them are jubilant.

One exception is the French daily *Le Quotidien de Paris* which writes: "The whole of Europe should rejoice."

Many commentators regard the Bundestag vote as a new danger for the West. They interpret the Opposition's vote against as a tendency towards a "national-neurotic adventure" by Germany.

"Has pacifism injected a new irrational component into German politics?" asks *Les Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace*.

One of the answers reads: "The German sickness remains a timely issue." (*Les Echos*).

Other newspapers see things more in

But the SPD will have to pay the price for its clear stand. Helmut Schmidt, a lone fighter now, left no doubt that he will continue to speak up. What he will say will be ammunition for the SPD's political opponents, whether he likes it or not.

Moreover, the Schmidt school of thought within the SPD is probably not as weak as it seemed in the Bundestag debate.

Unless the party makes a point of accommodating dissenters, he could still rally considerable support.

The insights into terms of security policy that have come from the deployment debate are even more important.

Moscow will now have to come to terms with the fact that its hope of stopping or delaying the deployment with the help of the peace movement and pacifists was illusory.

The Kremlin will have to re-draft its policy.

Many Moscow watchers predict that the politicians in the Politburo will gain the upper hand over the military whom they will force to go along with a more accommodating course. In any event, Moscow now knows where it stands with the West.

There was hope throughout the Bun-

destag debate that the start of the deployment would not spell the end of the Geneva talks.

The debate also made it clear that the Bonn government is not prepared to forgo the security concept on which the two-track decision was based. It intends to follow through realistically and stick to the tenet that the ultimate goal of an arms buildup is to bring about an arms reduction.

Since it has become obvious that still non-existent Western missiles are useless in making Moscow reduce its arsenal, the idea now is to achieve this by actually deploying the new systems.

The five years it will take before all the missiles are in place will provide scope for talks on a balanced arms limitation on the lowest possible level.

The debate has also demonstrated a qualitative change in security policy.

Arms debates have turned into disarmament debates.

Defence Minister Manfred Wörner: "The key to peace lies in the political sector." It is a combination of equal security and confidence building.

There is a definite chance that this will be realised in the East as well. As Helmut Schmidt put it, the more the nuclear buildup progresses the more people close ranks.

Peace movements in East and West have made politicians think and curbed the influence of the military.

The dominant mood in the debate was hope, overshadowing angst.

This is the most important asset in the generally positive balance sheet of the debate.

Heinz Günter Klein

(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 November 1983)

## Bundestag vote signal for big powers to act

perspective and some even show understanding for the "widespread despondency over the fact that the nuclear arms race has been stepped up." (*The Guardian*).

There is also understanding for the concern that the deployment of the new missiles "could restrict a future conflict to European territory." (*The Times*).

The extent to which relief over the Bundestag vote goes hand-in-hand with massive fears is most clearly expressed by the French commentator who now sees West Germany placed in the role of a "privileged" NATO partner. Germany, he writes, "has assumed an unprecedented nuclear responsibility because the new missiles can reach the Soviet Union from German territory." He asks: "Have the Germans come of age in military terms?" (*Liberation*).

The Western media pay little attention to the fact that most of the protest against new missiles is also directed against the Soviet overkill potential.

The fact that the SPD stressed at its Cologne party congress that it was firmly committed to the Western Alliance as the only guarantor of Germany's security has made virtually no impression.

This is not surprising because even the Bonn government acts as if the SPD's demand that NATO be dissolved.

By the same token, the SPD will fuel mistrust in the East Bloc of it continues to couple its rejection of the deployment with inferences that the Bonn government is obsessed with new missiles.

Is it so hard to see that this political tug-of-war at home must harm this country's interests of foreign policy?

British Gallup polls show that 48 per cent of the respondents in both Britain and West Germany reject deployment. The figure for Italy is 61 per cent.

The fact that the Western media do not conclude from this that the British and the Italians are also headed for a "national-neurotic adventure" can only be noted with bitter resignation.

What is more important is the fact that the Bonn government now has every reason to seek broad acceptance of the Bundestag's approval of the deployment. The voters are probably not as undivided on this issue as the coalition's MPs.

But even if the Bundestag decision had been made against the wish of the majority of the people, the answer still cannot be an extra-parliamentary opposition, as urged by the Greens.

This would not only create civil-war-like conditions in this country; it would also make Bonn's foreign policy position untenable.

What nobody could possibly have wished for has become a fact: the nuclear arsenal is being boosted and the build-up is taking place on German territory.

If ever there was a time for government and opposition to pull in the same direction this is it. But this means that both have to face facts.

The fact that Germany is seeking ways and means to overcome the deadly nuclear deterrent strategy does not mean that it is unreliable.

The search is simply due to the special situation of a divided country whose interests don't coincide with those of either of the superpowers.

One of the most important tasks for both the government and the opposition is to make this clear abroad.

Hans Werner Kettenbach

(Kölnischer Nachrichten, 24 November 1983)

**The German Tribune**  
Friedrich Reimann Verlag GmbH, 20 Schöneweg  
D-2000 Hamburg 78, Tel.: 22 65 1, Telex: 62-1033  
Editor-in-chief: Otto Heide, Editor: Alexander Jäger  
English language, sub-editor: Simon Burt  
Business manager: Georgina Phipps

Advertising rates list No. 15  
Annual subscription DM 48  
Printed by C. W. Neumeier-Druck, Hamburg  
Distributed in the USA by: LASS MAGAZINE INC.  
West 20th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011  
All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE prints are  
published in cooperation with the editorial board of  
leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany.  
They are complete translations of the original.  
In all correspondence please quote your subscription  
number which appears on the wrapper, below the  
title, above your address.

Klaus Amsteger  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 November 1983)



# The reasoning behind the strategy behind the missiles deployment

Städteutsche Zeitung

The Bundestag has voted to accept the new American missiles. There are no more obstacles to deployment.

The headquarters of the US 56th Field Artillery Brigade is a hive of activity. The combat alert site in the woods between Muttlangen and Schwäbisch-Gmünd is being prepared to house the first nine Pershing 2s.

The Pershing 2 is the crux of the missile modernisation dispute in Germany. Some regard it as a necessary response to the Soviet SS-20 build-up.

Others say it is part of a US strategy of nuclear warfare in Europe and a weapon system that will bring the world much nearer the brink of nuclear war.

Both sides base their views on the technical features of the missile and the corresponding uses to which it can be put.

Its supporters say it will make Nato strategy more credible.

Opponents say deployment is the start of a new strategy hailing from Washington, and based on a belief that nuclear war can be waged and won.

The basic idea of Nato strategy is apparent from its name: the flexible response strategy. Its aim is to be able to respond suitably to any conceivable kind of attack.

But the aggressor must be kept guessing what Nato's response would be in any given situation. This, strategic planners hope, will have a twofold effect.

First, the aggressor would be unable to predict Western counter-measures. Second, he must realise that because the West might use nuclear weapons he is sure to be hit harder in return if he is first to attack.

In terms of the logic of flexible response Nato needs a full range of weapons and military options to use in response to any conceivable form of attack.

The existing Nato range (excluding France) comprises conventional forces, short- and medium-range nuclear weapons, stationed in Europe and, finally, the strategic nuclear potential of Britain and, above all, the United States.

If the argument runs, a gap were to open up in the range of weapons available, a flexible and suitable response would no longer be possible.

Nato would either have to move up to the next highest level, a world war in the case of nuclear weapons, or to remain on the lower level and clearly signalise to the aggressor the limits of the risk he is running.

So those who argue that the Pershing 2 is necessary in terms of military strategy because it closes a gap in the spectrum of escalation are arguing along these lines.

This brings us logically to a further argument advanced by supporters of stationing. In terms of the ladder of escalation medium-range missiles forge a link in Nato strategy between conventional defence and strategic potential.

As the Bonn defence white paper published just over a month ago puts it: "In the nuclear sector the effectiveness of the deterrent role of US nuclear

potential for Europe is ensured by the stationing of US nuclear weapons of varying range in Europe.

"The link with the strategic level is mainly established by weapons in Europe that are capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union."

These two arguments of military policy apply in principle to other medium-range nuclear weapons too.

A third argument heard at Nato headquarters in Brussels, for instance, relates strictly to the Pershing 2 and brings us back from the abstract level of nuclear theory to specific thought about a possible war.

The Pershing 2 is suited by virtue of its target accuracy and its warhead's ability to bore deep into the earth, for destroying underground bunker targets.

It is not a matter of the headquarters of the Soviet political leaders. The missile has a range of 1,800km, which means that from bases in Germany it cannot reach Moscow.

But the command centres of major Soviet army units (army groups, known in Soviet military parlance as fronts) could well be hit.

In the event of a Soviet attack a strike at these Soviet operational headquarters is clearly being considered as a realistic option by Nato in Brussels.

The aim is to knock out the leadership of attacking tank units, at least in the short term.

Other important Pershing targets are airfields, traffic junctions, river crossings and railway sidings where a large number of soldiers and a large amount of equipment will be concentrated at a given time.

The speed and target accuracy of the missile determine plans for its possible use within the framework of Nato's nuclear operations plan.

## Nato dilemma

This kind of target planning reveals a fundamental dilemma of Nato strategy. It is that nuclear weapons in Europe are viewed not only as political weapons aimed at impressing on a possible opponent the West's readiness and the risk of escalation and thereby achieving a deterrent effect.

The use of nuclear weapons is also intended: "to support forward defence against an enemy offensive," as one of the concept's best-informed interpreters, political scientist Peter Strätmann, puts it.

It would do so either in the form of first use by the West or in response to corresponding moves by the other side that might otherwise lead to a swift collapse of Nato's forward defence.

This military role of nuclear weapons in Europe might, if war were to be waged and strategic theory were to be put into military practice, be responsible for nuclear devastation of the Federal Republic.

If the aggressor were not to believe these nuclear weapons were deployed solely to fulfill the political purpose of checking escalation and preferred to see them first and foremost as weapons aimed at his attack capacity, he would

be keen to eliminate them as soon as possible.

If the Warsaw Pact takes the point of the flexible response, Pershing 2 should genuinely boost the deterrent effect. If not, the missile will, to say the least, not contribute toward stabilisation in any conceivable crisis, let alone war.

One popular line of argument against the Pershing 2 in the peace movement is constantly reiterated by a majority of Green MPs in the Bonn Bundestag.

In the United States, to quote Petra Kelly of the Greens, there is said to be a "tendency toward the first-strike strategy."

The Pershing 2, says fellow-MP and former Bundeswehr general Gert Bastian, serves the purpose of paralysing the enemy's military and political leadership in a surprise strike.

The Soviet Union will then, in the next stage of the operation, be disarmed in nuclear terms by means of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

As part of the transition from a deterrent to a warfare strategy the Pershing, he argues, has such a key role to play in the new concept that the United States can on no account afford to dispense with it.

This argument is not accepted by experts holding such different views as Defence Minister Manfred Wörner and peace research scientist Alfred Mechtersheimer.

They say the Pershing 2, with its range of 1,800km, can reach neither Moscow nor more than 10 per cent of the Soviet missile arsenal.

The 108 Pershing 2s intended for deployment in Europe are not enough to strike a crucial blow at or paralyse the Soviet leadership.

Besides, the United States, it is noted, has offered to limit the number of Pershing 2s deployed to a mere handful at the Geneva talks.

"It is absolutely clear," says Mechtersheimer, "that the 108 Pershing 2s do not make up a first-use potential. But the crucial point is that so-called missile modernisation is none the less dangerous for that."

He works on the assumption that the Pershing 2 is a danger by virtue of its character as a first-use weapon.

The Nato doctrine is to use nuclear weapons at an early stage in hostilities, and in the Pershing's case Nato is forced to use them at a very early stage.

"The Pershing as a land-based missile is very vulnerable," he says, "and its limited mobility in no way changes this state of affairs."

For the Soviet Union the Pershing is particularly menacing on account of its military usability. For Nato the choice is one of "use them or lose them."

"This diabolical mechanism," says Mechtersheimer, "has something of the nature of an automatic detonator."

Those who fear the Pershing 2 as a first-use weapon are worried by what they feel is a change in US conceptual thinking. So are those who are critical of the missile because they rate it a too dangerous first-use weapon.

This change in US thinking is said to be demonstrated by documents such as the new 100/5 field regulations and defence guidelines for 1984 to 1988, in both of which nuclear weapons are assigned a role in the concept of warfare.

## The Pershing

Design: two-stage ballistic missile  
Length: 10.55 metres (34ft 7in)  
Weight at take-off: roughly 15,840lb

Top speed: about 12 times the speed of sound after combustion of second stage

Maximum range: 1,800 km (1,118 miles), which the missile covers between 10 and 14 minutes

Target-finding: inertia, system section of the missile that can be retargeted after the first impact and after the two-stage mission stages have been cast off

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

Warhead: nuclear warheads of 100 kilotonnes, 10 months and two days in which impact is between 10 and 40 km

## PERSPECTIVE

# John F. Kennedy: the pieces that went to create a president and a legend

years foreign correspondents and America-watchers have been amazed by the gap between the qualifications expected of US Presidents and the almost invariably high expectations placed in them and their job.

John F. Kennedy, killed in Dallas 20 years ago, is generally accepted. He undoubtedly had the makings of a President, even though he had only two months and two days in which to make his mark.

He had a premonition that he would die young, like the poets Novalis, Rimbaud and Byron.

Life was unfair, he once said at a press conference, but he made a point of being full of life and vigour, an infectious quality to which young people in particular were sensitive.

As his wife said after his death: "Now I realise I should have known. He was always a magician. I should have realised it couldn't last."

Against the background of dark events such as the Berlin crisis and the first (and so far only) genuine nuclear confrontation between the superpowers over Cuba, he sought to train the bright light of common sense on a world that seemed to him not to be sufficiently protected by the gloomy balance of terror from destroying itself.

To this day that made him a modern man, "Kennedy's intelligence," James

is far from easy to describe the kind of hope associated with Kennedy's name, the hope that has outlived him. The hope that a poet can lend a helping hand.

Robert Frost, the grand old man of American poetry, at the age of 86 expected Kennedy's term of office to be a new age in which power and poetry were reconciled.

Kennedy's request he was to recite a poem at the ceremonial induction of President on the steps outside the White House.

On 20 January 1961 Washington was snowed under by a blizzard. The snow and the sheets of paper with the names of the men who had just been sworn in as President. He bent down and picked up a poem.

It was a memorable and noteworthy poem. Poetry was reconciled with power yet the poem was blown away.

It was not just that the new President had a close relationship with the arts and bestowed his patronage on them as Thomas Jefferson, the writer of the Declaration of Independence, had done before him.

In John F. Kennedy the desire for power, and politics as a profession, was combined with an outlook on life that, if his talents had been slightly different, have made him too write poetry.

It must have been the Kennedy life style, inimitable though it is, that fuelled JFK's very complex personality. His style was intellectually controlled, precise, unemotional, a style combining dry humour and undeniable charm.

He could also captivate the masses. His charismatic power of leadership was effective both at home and abroad. His *Ich bin ein Berliner* speech is unforgettable.

But he was not just a darling of the Gods. He had personal experience of

The shooting was seen live on TV by millions of viewers. Ruby was born in 1911 in Chicago. His original name was Jacob Rubenstein and he had questionable relations with the underworld.

He died of cancer while his own trial was still in progress. He died in the hospital where President Kennedy succumbed to his injuries.

Dallas in 1963 was a hotbed of right-wing extremism but the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was a left-winger (inasmuch as he can be pigeonholed politically). The murder was the work of an individual.

John F. Kennedy's life's work remained unfinished. He left behind very little that was definite. His legacy is the idea of change.

He saw with merciless analytical clarity the weakness of the political and social order over which he held sway. In this clarity of vision he was Churchillian.

Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty was his legacy. He freed America from the ballast of antiquated economic thinking and the slogans of the Cold War.

He saw with merciless analytical clarity the weakness of the political and social order over which he held sway. In this clarity of vision he was Churchillian.

Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty was his legacy. He freed America from the ballast of antiquated economic thinking and the slogans of the Cold War.

He saw with merciless analytical clarity the weakness of the political and social order over which he held sway. In this clarity of vision he was Churchillian.

Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty was his legacy. He freed America from the ballast of antiquated economic thinking and the slogans of the Cold War.

He saw with merciless analytical clarity the weakness of the political and social order over which he held sway. In this clarity of vision he was Churchillian.

Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty was his legacy. He freed America from the ballast of antiquated economic thinking and the slogans of the Cold War.

He saw with merciless analytical clarity the weakness of the political and social order over which he held sway. In this clarity of vision he was Churchillian.

Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty was his legacy. He freed America from the ballast of antiquated economic thinking and the slogans of the Cold War.

He saw with merciless analytical clarity the weakness of the political and social order over which he held sway. In this clarity of vision he was Churchillian.

Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty was his legacy. He freed America from the ballast of antiquated economic thinking and the slogans of the Cold War.

He saw with merciless analytical clarity the weakness of the political and social order over which he held sway. In this clarity of vision he was Churchillian.

Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty was his legacy. He freed America from the ballast of antiquated economic thinking and the slogans of the Cold War.

He saw with merciless analytical clarity the weakness of the political and social order over which he held sway. In this clarity of vision he was Churchillian.

Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty was his legacy. He freed America from the ballast of antiquated economic thinking and the slogans of the Cold War.

He saw with merciless analytical clarity the weakness of the political and social order over which he held sway. In this clarity of vision he was Churchillian.

Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty was his legacy. He freed America from the ballast of antiquated economic thinking and the slogans of the Cold War.

Yet Berlin was ever-present in the minds of planners in Washington. In consideration of Berlin as the first possible target of Soviet retaliation President Kennedy opted for a naval blockade of Cuba.

He preferred a relatively limited measure in response to Mr Khrushchev's deployment of medium-range Soviet missiles in Cuba. The Kremlin chose to beat a strategic retreat from the Caribbean.

In the wake of the Cuban crisis, in which the superpowers turned back just in time from the brink of a nuclear abyss, Kennedy's greatest, if short-lived, period began.

He embarked on detente, an aim that currently seems so distant again. On 10 June 1963 he made a speech at the American University in Washington D.C. announcing that talks would soon be held in Moscow on ending nuclear tests.

He saw an opportunity of using the calm that has descended on the Cold War. On 5 August 1963 the test ban treaty (banning all but underground tests) was signed.

President Kennedy felt it was the most important achievement, historically speaking, of his term in office. Prime Minister Nehru of India referred to it as a turning point in world affairs.

Kennedy quoted the old Chinese proverb of the first step on a journey of 1,000 miles: 1,000 miles to genuine detente that have yet to be covered.

Khrushchev also had a Chinese quotation at the ready. The paper tiger, he said, had nuclear teeth. A new style of thinking that bore the Kennedy hallmark emerged from this constellation.

It is far from useless to recall these ideas. They may arguably be referred to as the Kennedy potential of a common-sense *Ostpolitik*.

They surmounted the ideological approach that prevailed in the John Foster Dulles era and has returned to the fore in America today.

They dispensed with the moral claim to a monopoly and pretensions to be all-powerful and ever-present.

They appreciated the limits of American power, limits Kennedy was shamefully confronted with in the Bay of Pigs episode in his fourth month in office.

They tolerated other values and concepts of order, even Communist ones, and acknowledged the need to wait for solutions to mature.

"Peace is a process, the sum-total of many acts," the President said, and he left behind a principle governing the philosophy of history that applied, or so he felt 20 years ago, to German reunification.

There were overlapping interests even when opposites seemed irreconcilable. When these interests grew stronger they could break the bounds of the contradictions that surrounded them. A new historic situation then obtained.

What has been said so far makes Kennedy out to have been a peacemaker. Ten years after his death a revisionist school of contemporary historians sought to arrive at an entirely different view of President Kennedy.

They no longer saw him as the founder of detente, including German *Ostpolitik* and the detente policies of President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger.

He was now seen as the toughest of all cold warriors, to quote Gary Wills, a militant left-wing writer.

The crucial factor when it comes to history's judgement must be the view that is taken of Kennedy's relationship

Continued on page 8



President Kennedy (left) during his visit to West Berlin in June 1963. In the middle is Willy Brandt, who was then Mayor of the city and on the right is Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. (Photo: dpa)

Reston of the *New York Times* wrote, "made it virtually impossible for the European intelligentsia to remain anti-American."

It was a revealing, topical comment. Kennedy was ahead of his time and would be even now. He was 46 when he died.

He was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, an assassin so obscure that even over 20 years biographers have failed to prove he had conspiratorial links with aides or backers of any kind.

Kennedy, who maintained toward himself the same detachment he showed to others, would not have called himself a martyr.

Oswald, 24, spent part of his life in Russia and had vague links with a pro-Castro group, but that in no way changed the impression that the assassination was an absurd and absolutely senseless act of individual madness.

Clarification of the case was particularly hampered by Oswald himself being shot and killed by bar-owner Jack Ruby as he was being transferred from one prison to another.

An organisation has been set up in Marburg to recondition equipment and send it to Third World countries. A parallel aim is to provide work for Germans.

Technologietransfer Marburg in die Dritte Welt (TTM) was based on an idea of the Marburg Labour Office and founded in conjunction with business interests in the city.

Its aim is to use equipment discarded by German companies as obsolete because of new technology, recondition it and ship it out.

Many developing countries have decided that it is better to use simple but strong equipment rather than ultra-modern equipment needing highly trained technicians.

TTM reports offers of machinery and equipment coming in every day from all over the country, "from Munich to Flensburg," says the manager, Hans Joachim Stauder. "We're very optimistic."

Many companies and institutions in the industrial world must keep up with new technologies and discard equipment that is obsolescent yet in perfect working order.

The equipment is reconditioned and adapted to Third World conditions and then sold to developing countries.

TTM wants to use the Third World experience gained by charitable organisations.

First priority is medical equipment, for which there is much demand in the developing countries.

Hospitals are being asked to dig around their basements and storerooms for discarded equipment.

The equipment then goes to the TTM workshops where it is cleaned up and adapted if necessary.

## THE THIRD WORLD

### Old ironmongery finds a new lease of life

TTM board member Rüdiger Herper says: "Whenever possible we try to ensure that the equipment can be operated with various types of energy — electricity, gas, steam and solar energy."

The equipment must be easy to operate and usable under a wide range of circumstances, says Herper.

Rebuilding and adapting operating theatre lamps, oxygen equipment and simple electrocardiographs is only a preliminary stage.

Self-help, is the aim. The developing countries are eventually to be enabled to manufacture the equipment themselves.

But the main aim from the beginning was to provide permanent jobs for unemployed young skilled workers.

TTM wants to make the most efficient use of Labour Office job promotion funds. It can point to a study by the Labour Office's Institute for Job Market and Vocational Research which shows that financing unemployment (cost in 1983: DM55bn) is in no way cheaper than financing the much maligned job promotion measures, ABM for short.

But the successful use of ABM funds presupposes that the money goes into creating secure jobs that will not be lost as soon as the funding stops.

It is this that gave TTM the idea to transfer adapted technology to the Third World.

Stauder: "We want to use the ABM

money to build up a permanent production and that means being competitive."

There is no doubt that TTM has found a market with great potential. Bonn Development Aid Minister Jürgen Warnke has put in DM60,000 towards the starting capital.

The Technical Cooperation Corporation, wholly owned by the Development Aid Ministry, will advise TTM in the development of new products.

This will save about DM40,000 in technical consultation charges during the two-year starting phase.

The City of Marburg contributed DM150,000 towards equipping the workshop.

This has provided jobs for 13 young skilled workers, two of whom already have master craftsman's certificates.

They started work at the beginning of July, only one month after the society was founded.

They are paid by the State Labour Office which will pay the wages for two years.

ABM is financing this particular promotion measure in full rather than the usual 60 to 80 per cent.

It will take some months before the TTM workshop will be working to capacity. But Stauder has no doubt that once the operation is in full swing it will be successful.

He: "Our aim is naturally to foot the entire bill for the payroll. But even if we initially manage to earn 50 per cent towards it we'll chalk it up as a success." Given such favourable success prospects, ABM would be wise to continue



A guarantee of power in remote areas: this pedal-powered generator supplies emergency power to the theatre lights. (Photo: Claus)

TTM was unable to provide more than 50 per cent.

A 50 per cent state subsidy would be cheaper than paying unemployment benefits.

But ABM regulations rule that the Federal Office in Nuremberg: "ABM is not to be allowed to turn into a permanent subsidy."

This is, however, purely hypothetical. Stauder is determined to have his society stand entirely on its own feet in two years.

Wolfgang Hoffmann  
(Die Welt, 18 November 1983)

## THE ECONOMY

### Improvement predicted, but there's doubt about how much good it will do

There is widespread agreement that this year's GNP will grow by one per cent. But there is no such agreement about what this figure means.

The Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry has been trying since September to predict this meagre growth as an upturn.

The National Federation of Banks has said that the economy has developed better than expected at the beginning of the year.

At the daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung* publishes its economic report "Pickup so upturn".

and the German Institute for Economic Research warns against premature optimism.

The Federation of German Industry (BDI) says there is an upward trend in materials, manufactured and consumer goods. Business in capital goods is still further; and while domestic sales have picked up, exports are

things are shaping up well in the electrical industry and in chemicals. AEG member Hans Gissel: "Sales in the electrical industry will be up four per cent in 1983."

According to the industry's association, this year's output will be up one per cent, adjusted for inflation.

It says in a report: "Makers of electrical goods are more pessimistic about those making consumer goods, but the outlook is becoming increasingly optimistic."

The chemical industry is doing even better. Herbert Grünwald, chief executive of Bayer: "The situation has improved markedly." Output in the first six months of this year rose four per cent.

The construction industry, which was to have spearheaded the upturn, has had a tough time getting off the ground. Business has not improved to the extent the order books seemed to indicate, says the BDI.

Through there was a steep rise in planning permissions in the first half of the year, there were fewer housing starts last year.

The German Institute for Economic Research therefore expects construction to grow only one to two per cent this year. But there will be a considerable improvement next year.

The motor industry is in much the same situation. Talk of an upturn has been eclipsed by the reality. Figures are down on last year.

Domestic sales have been good, but that is only part of the industry's business.

Two-digit growth rates for newly licensed cars in Germany have not been enough to offset the drop in exports. When the output of cars and station wagons is down one per cent against last year, commercial vehicles are down as much as five per cent.

Weidestadt Landesbank expects the motor industry's output as a whole to be down one per cent this year. But in 1984 it is expected to grow five per cent.

Machinery is worse off. The level of this year's orders was well below that of 1982.

Sellers of machinery and industrial plant are still feeling the pinch of the worst capital goods recession since the 1930s, as the president of the industry's federation, Tyll Necker, put it.

## DIE ZEIT

The BDI expects the 1983 output to be down another three to five per cent.

It is investments, today's motor for tomorrow's upturn, that worry the Bundesbank more than many other aspects.

Though this year has seen the first slight rise in two years, the investment ratio remains too low.

Deducting depreciation, only 1.5 per cent of GNP has gone into new plant and equipment. "Apart from a brief phase after the first oil shock in 1973/74, this is the lowest investment rate ever to be recorded in this country," warns the Bundesbank.

The pickup in business (it would be going too far to speak of an upturn) is due primarily to consumer buying.

This was "the main surprise of 1983" for former Bundesbank President Otmar Emminger.

Consumers had less in their pay packets this year (in real terms) than the year before because the pay increases were not even enough to offset the low 2.6 per cent inflation rate.

But the were no longer prepared to postpone buying.

This meant either dipping into savings or saving less.

The consequences are reflected in the

banks. "Stagnating real incomes and the noticeably greater consumption in the past few months have changed saving patterns in this country," says the president of the Savings Banks Association, Helmut Geiger.

Put into plain language, this means that when the pay did not stretch far enough, consumers simply saved less. This year's 13 per cent savings quota is the lowest in the past ten years.

But next year is supposed to see the real upturn. The economic research institutes forecast a growth of two per cent. The bankers' association even goes so far as to consider 2.5 per cent possible, describing this as a reason to "look to 1984 with some confidence."

Westdeutsche Landesbank analysts are even more optimistic about industrial output. They speak of 3.5 per cent.

But even if these forecasts are accurate the would be little improvement for the unemployed.

"The job market remains the main problem for our economic policy despite the favourable economic development," says the bankers' association.

The "favourable development" will do no more than offset last year's decline. Taking into account that there was a negative GNP growth in 1982, this year's one per cent growth boils down to zero.

And even two or 2.5 per cent growth next year would only just be enough to

offset the decline of the past few years. And since productivity continued to rise during that period, fewer people are now needed to make the same quantity of goods.

Economic cycles are no longer what they used to be. Structural changes and saturated markets prevent the economy from rising to a markedly higher level after a crisis.

With a whiff of nostalgia, Otmar Emminger draws attention to the fact that in 1968, the first recovery year after the 1967 recession, the growth rate was 5.8 per cent and that after the 1975 recession the following recovery year had a growth rate of 5.4 per cent.

Expectations for 1983 and 1984 were weak by comparison.

The economic research institutes fear that 1984 will see 2.4 million out of work (annual average) — 100,000 more than this year.

Although the Federal Labour Office reported that the seasonally adjusted number of jobless for September did not rise for the first time in three-and-a-half years, there is nothing to indicate that the number of people out of work will go down in the foreseeable future.

Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff has assured *Bild Zeitung* that there will be "no horror figure like three million jobless." But even he expects this winter's peak unemployment to reach 2.7 million.

Thus for the unemployed it makes hardly any difference how growth rates are interpreted.

There is no likelihood of an upturn strong enough to markedly reduce unemployment, says the German Institute for Economic Research.

The Bundesbank says conditions for an upturn are not bad: "The financial

Continued on page 8

## Three of 590,000 WELT readers.



Professor Dr. Rüdiger Herper, President of the Federation of German Industries

Professor Dr. Herbert Grünwald, Chairman of the Management Board of Bayer AG, Leverkusen

Otto Wolf von Amerongen, President of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce

*DIE WELT* is one of the newspapers I read every day in order to be as widely and comprehensively informed as possible about the problems of the day and especially about economic events.

As a major international enterprise we must inform ourselves daily about news and opinions. For us, *DIE WELT* is one of the information sources we could not do without.

I read *DIE WELT* particularly because of its well-laid out and highly informative economic pages. I greatly value the topical, factual and thoroughly researched information it provides on the most important economic events.



### Decision makers' daily in Germany.

*DIE WELT* is a newspaper of the Axel Springer Publishing Group. For further information contact: *DIE WELT* and *WELT* am SONNTAG Advertising Departments, Tel.: Hamburg 34 71

### The senior peace corps: putting experience where it is wanted

Nineteen retired people have been sent to the Third World as advisers in their specialist fields under the auspices of a Bonn-sponsored organisation, SES, since the beginning of the year.

Senior Experts' Service provides Third World countries with expertise in the person of senior people ready to retire. They include tradesmen and people experienced in various types of business administration.

Companies using the scheme are charged travel costs, accommodation, food, and a daily allowance of DM30.

Eventually another 20 per cent will be added for administrative costs to make up for the subsidy from the Bonn Development Aid Ministry which is to be dropped in 1986.

The aim of SES is not only altruistic. It is also to promote German business.

With this in mind a fund-raising drive has been launched to get money from business and keep the costs of the project as low as possible for Third World countries.

More than 600 newly retired experts, ten per cent women, are registered with SES.

What makes a person postpone retirement and seek a responsible and often difficult job?

It is certainly not the prospect of seeing the world. Most have travelled extensively during their working lives.

Nor is it a belated quest for adven-

ture, says Peter Oltmanns, a retired senior government official who has completed his first stint in Entre Rios, Brazil.

Most simply refuse to come to terms with being thrown on the scrap heap. For them, working for the SES is a challenge.

But a certain idealism also plays a role. Oltmanns says there were only days in all his working life as head of the Federal Housing Administration that were as hectic as his work for a rural cooperative in Entre Rios.

Starting work at 8.30 a.m., he works with the co-op's planners in a effort to find solutions to the problems of farmers and develop a better infrastructure.

After his day's work, he would still be available until late at night to give advice.

Apart from his regular work, he was instrumental in establishing a factory for light alloy roofing made under licence from a German company.

It is possible that a project in Wuhan, China, which was negotiated by the co-op of Duisburg, will result in lucrative low-up orders for German companies.

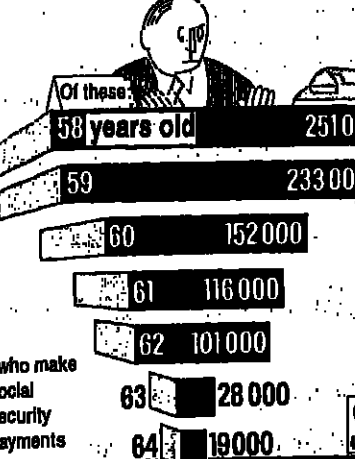
The first three in the group of experts going to Wuhan took a crash course in Chinese language and culture.

They are to help update obsolete industrial plant.

Birgit Krummholz  
(Die Welt, 22 November 1983)

### Retirement at 59 under new Bonn plan

The older workers  
There are 900,000 workers in West Germany aged between 59 and 64



and older and who have been unemployed for a year become eligible to draw pensions on reaching the age of 60.

This costs the pensions fund about DM1.7bn a year. The cost to the Labour Office is about DM700m.

Under the new provisions, unemployment benefits will only be paid to workers from shrinking branches of industry, says Blum. Up to now, an employer laying off a worker aged 59 or over who has been with the company for ten years or longer has had to pay the worker's unemployment benefits unless

he could prove that this would cause financial hardship.

Blum considers the pre-retirement scheme as paving the way for a employment pact between the parties to collective bargaining.

He expects some 18,000 workers to make use of the scheme in its first year, followed by 72,000 and 78,000 respectively in the next two years.

About half of these vacancies could become jobs for the unemployed.

The scheme is unlikely to be offered to employees in the public sector due to tight finances, Blum said.

He also stresses that the job market in that sector cannot be compared with private industry.

The Labour Ministry puts the cost of the new scheme to the state at an annual DM54m for each 10,000 retiring workers.

The Minister said that as soon as the financial position of the pensions fund permits the eligibility age for regular pensions will be made more flexible. But the age limit will not be lowered below 63.

Norbert Blum also wants to review labour and social legislation and remove obstacles to more employment.

He wants to adapt company pensions schemes to the economic situation and allow employment contracts with a time limit.

Regulations governing protection for young people, women and the handicapped will be reviewed and provisions hampering their employment rescinded.

There is also to be a tightening of regulations to prevent the abuse of disability pensions. Part-time work is to be encouraged.

Wolfgang Koch  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 November 1983)



## ■ BUSINESS

Complaint panel  
for the  
upset customerChrist und Welt  
Rheinischer Merkur

People who think they have been cheated in business deals can take their complaint to a variety of arbitration panels.

There are car-repair panels, television-set repair panels, dry-cleaning panels and plumbing panels. The construction industry has a panel too.

Last year the car-repair trade's 88 panels heard about 11,500 cases. More than half are settled without formal hearing and only one case in eight needs to be taken right through to a decision.

The panel tries to reach a compromise, and only when this fails, does it rule one way or the other.

Taking the case to the panel doesn't cost the applicant any money. Nor does it prevent him (or the car repair firm, for that matter) taking the case to the civil courts if he is not happy with the panel's decision.

The panel is not able to handle about one in four appeals because they are not within its jurisdiction. Repairs by backyard operators for example.

The main complaint is the amount charged. Another is bad workmanship. There are not many complaints about unnecessary work.

Strangely enough the amounts involved are not always high. Most disputes deal with between DM100 and DM200.

People dissatisfied over second-hand car sales can take their case to any one of 29 panels established by the industry.

But upset customers do not have to go before a panel. Often a talk with the relevant trades organisation is enough to get an unambiguous solution.

Chambers of commerce also have many panels. A Chamber of Commerce and Industry survey shows that they handle an average of 25,000 complaints a year.

The construction industry has a panel, established in the middle of last year by the Rhine-Main Chamber of Trades.

It can draw on 35 experts in various fields of the construction industry. Disputes are usually settled quickly.

However, the panel charges a set fee,

regardless of the amount at stake, and this acts as a deterrent.

If a formal hearing is needed, the panel makes an hourly charge. This means, of course that it is hardly worth pursuing cases involving small amounts.

On the other hand, where the amount in dispute is large, the panel is still much cheaper than a civil court.

In the case of this panel, it has legal standing. The winner of a case is recognised as such legally.

No German court has the same amount of expertise as this panel.

The advantages of resorting to it become obvious in the light of the drawbacks a court case in construction matters involves: lack of expert knowledge, draw-out proceedings and total alienation between the parties.

The construction panel has received more than 200 inquiries, about equally divided between customers and construction companies.

Amounts involved range between DM30,000 and DM60,000. Some are much more.

Far from all complaints reach the formal hearing stage. Some 20 cases have been settled by compromise, probably because of the cost factor.

The Frankfurt construction panel has become known way beyond Germany. Inquiries are made from European countries but from as far afield as Windhoek in South-West Africa and Adelaide, Australia.

Naturally, however, most come from German lawyers and chambers of trade and commerce.

The Frankfurt model is likely to spread.

Paul Bellinghausen  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  
11 November 1983)

Continued from page 6

with the Vietnam War, the most tragic of all America's external entanglements.

There can be no denying that he was initially fascinated by guerrilla warfare. He had young Americans, the green berets, specially trained for guerrilla action. But he had not a single conscript sent to Vietnam.

Pulitzer Prize-winner David Halberstam, who has made out the Kennedy Liberalism of the "best and most intelligent" to be to blame for escalation in Vietnam, is subtler in his revisionism.

His view is that the brilliant activists and intellectuals surrounding Kennedy, such as Defence Secretary McNamara, dragged America into the swamps of Vietnam with their hubris and arrogance.

## J. F. Kennedy

When this guilt theory is reduced to its nucleus it will be realised that blame may be laid on Kennedy Liberalism, but not on President Kennedy himself.

When he died there were 16,900 US military advisors in South Vietnam, and no ground forces. Shortly beforehand he had ordered the withdrawal of 1,000 advisors in protest against the dictatorial behaviour of President Ngo-Dinh Diem and his brother Nhu.

A few days after his death this order was quietly countermanded, a decision that was not lacking in symbolic significance.

The Kennedy team only became dan-

## Improvement in the economy

Continued from page 7

basis for a lasting upturn, essentially riding on investments, is better today than it has been in a long time. "It says in a report.

"This could pave the way for a sustained growth and an improvement in the employment situation, but only if the overall economic climate is not subjected to new strains."

But strains are in the offing. Such sick industries as coal, steel and shipbuilding will have to resort to mass layoffs, which could easily make consumers reluctant to buy.

The most powerful economic locomotive so far has been private consumption.

But Emminger says that consumers will no longer dip into their savings and that the reduced savings rate will prove a passing phenomenon.

Export hopes are also deceptive. During a visit to Singapore, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned against pinning too much hope on a recovery of world trade.

He said that it was illusory to expect the American upturn to pull the rest of the world along.

He believes that it will take another two years before there is an upturn.

It would not be until October 1985, after the American elections, that Washington would formulate a new economic policy that could reduce its massive budget deficits. This, Schmidt said, would lead to falling interest rates world-wide, a major precondition for a recovery.

Both the unions and industry have urged the government to take action.

Labour wants to help the fight for a 35-hour work week.

Employers, on the other hand, that a 35-hour week on full-time worsens unemployment.

Industry's fight against the week has won support from the deskbank President Karl Otto von Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The government is also fighting against this type of shorter hours as a means of fighting unemployment.

Even the Chancellor showed concern over economic developments at the National Congress of Young Democrats. "We are not on the hump," he said. "But we are over it."

Industry says that just waiting for an upturn is not enough.

The national federation of employers in this country as Volkswagen and Raiffeisenbanken said a couple of weeks ago that it was still wide open whether there was an upturn in the economy that could ride on its own steam.

The Federation, promoting its cause, urged a growth-oriented policy - not to boost private demand but to motivate the work force in industry.

It also urged the government to live up to its promise to remove government obstacles.

Even if all this were to happen, it would do little for the jobless.

Richard G.  
(Die Zeit, 16 November 1983)

gerous in connection with the commitment (at the height of which a million Americans were fighting Communist North) when they were longer moderated by a thoughtful leader.

In 1962 Senator Mike Mansfield made a pessimistic report to the Senate on the way in which American troops were being dragged into the war.

Kennedy later said, in private: "I am annoyed at Mike and annoyed at myself for agreeing with him."

En route for Texas and the assurance he told a personal acquaintance and an unimpeachable source of information, that he had finally decided to withdraw all military advisers from Vietnam after re-election in 1968.

Herbert von B.  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 November 1983)

## COMMUNICATIONS

Satellite TV: swamping the  
viewer with pictures

General-Anzeiger

Between five and 10 satellites launched by Western European countries will within a few years be able to relay TV programmes beyond national borders.

One French, the other German, will start the ball rolling at the end of next year or early in 1985. Each relay five channels.

In parts of Central Europe viewers will be able to receive between 20 and 40 programmes mostly through probably special rooftop aerials.

Alternatively cable TV: the programmes would be received at a ground station and then cabled in to domestic viewers.

In March 1982 the European Parliament called for uniform European regulations governing the protection of people from unsuitable transmissions and the use of advertising revenue in public programmes.

Problems also seem likely to arise from copyright provisions.

The EEC Commission in Brussels is studying proposals, but agreement will not be reached with Austria and Germany as non-members of the common market.

Separate arrangements may well need to be made with Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, and Spain and Portugal if they don't join the EEC.

The European Parliament has also called for a European channel, to be relayed around the clock on one of the five channels of each EEC national satellite.

The idea is attractive. At present only viewers in the Benelux countries and the areas of France and Germany receive European affairs as others see the news.

They can tune in to the neighbouring country's view of the European crisis or the advantages and disadvantages of the common agricultural policy.

Music and arts programmes could also be transmitted all over Western Europe. The current affairs coverage on the radio could give Italians, British, Irish and French viewers a clearer idea of intra-German problems, such as the GDR and Berlin.

Broadcasting authorities in several European countries ran an experimental programme for a week last year. It was supervised by Dutch TV.

Contributors included Austrian, French, Italian and Yugoslav TV, the Granada, the Manchester-based commercial operator, and ARD, Channel 1 of Federal Republic TV.

Simultaneous translation in six languages and subtitles in several others have since been considered a problem that can be solved.

There also seem to be programme and presenters who hold European and psychological views and might be capable of cooperating in such ventures.

Political and current affairs coverage, by no means be abjectly pro-EEC, programmes could merely take a Euro-

pean look at regional, national and world affairs.

The multinational and multilingual TV future grows steadily nearer for Western Europe and adjacent areas of the East Bloc.

But the mills of the EEC, the Council of Europe and even nation-states grind exceedingly slow.

Socialists, Social Democrats and other progressive political forces are barricading themselves in most European countries behind a Maginot line that seems sure to be ridden over roughshod by technological developments.

They will hear no wrong of the current semi-official broadcasting corporations, which they feel guarantee a modicum of political balance, social awareness and even civic education.

They would prefer to see this role maintained at national level because of fears of foreign influence.

Rudolf Wedekind, a German Christian Democrat member of the European Parliament, outlines the shape of things to come in a realistic and by no means reactionary manner in his book *Plädoyer für das Europäische Fernsehen* (The Case for European TV).

Larger Western European countries

Technology brings information  
— in a pandora's box

Nordwest-Zeitung

About 650 manufacturers showed off the most advanced sound, vision and text transmission equipment at Telecom '83 in Geneva.

Their displays formed part of 70 national exhibits covering areas of up to 5,000 square metres, or one and a quarter acres, each.

The stand run by the three dozen least developed countries in the world, 36 Afro-Asian countries, was small in comparison.

They had little to show for themselves other than maps of enormous areas bereft of communications of any kind.

They symbolised the point made by Bonn Posts and Telecom Minister Christian Schwarz-Schilling in terms of telephones.

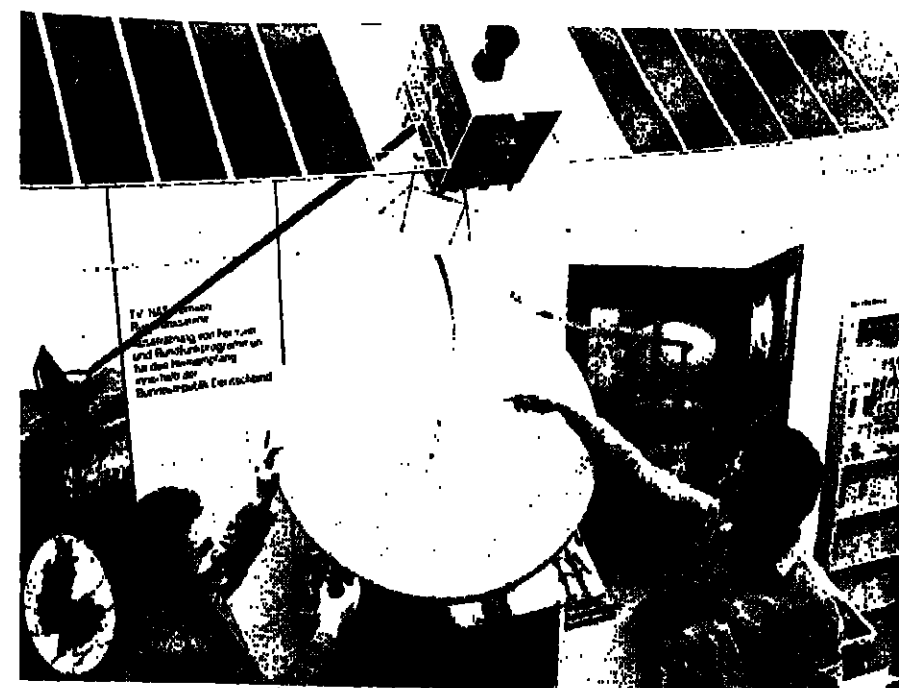
Three quarters of the world's telephones, he said, were in eight industrialised countries, whereas 150 countries shared the other quarter.

Telecommunication for Everyone was the motto of Telecom '73, organised by the International Telecommunications Union.

It was a motto that was music to the ears of the world's telecom industry. Countries with few facilities if any are an enormous potential market, always providing they can afford the outlay.

A geostationary satellite, for instance costs roughly \$150m, plus a further \$5m to \$10m for ground station facilities.

Government and industry in advanced countries such as the Federal Re-



Dish of the future

The television aerial of the not-so-distant future. In a few years, dish antennas such as this one made by AEG-Telefunken will be a common sight on domestic roofs.

(Photo: AEG-Telefunken)

such as Britain, France, Germany and Italy will be sure to want to use at least one of their five channels to beam programmes in their own or foreign languages at other countries.

Semi-official or commercial operators would be allocated the other channels depending on respective countries' financial positions and their governments' policies.

For financial reasons the satellites run by smaller countries would probably be

farmed out entirely to commercial operators.

The Bundespost lays claim to a monopoly of aerials to receive satellite TV. Herr Wedekind feels this claim is unrealistic and possibly may not stand up in court.

Many felt Granada provided just as satisfactory and impartial coverage as the semi-official broadcasting corporations in last year's experiment.

Erich Hauser

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 12 November 1983)

though many paying visitors will have been impressed by mock-up satellites or rockets, by gigantic dish antennas of ground and tracking stations.

They may well have noticed the pace at which Saudi Arabia and Morocco, for instance, are busy expanding their telephone networks.

But what mattered most to exhibitors was the trade representatives from countries all over the world who were in Geneva to order the most suitable equipment or entire systems for their governments.

Telecommunications is a DM150bn market that could easily be doubled in size, or so the industry hopes. So the incentive is certainly there.

But for an organisation such as the ITU, with a membership of 158 countries, profit naturally matters less than what might be termed higher values.

In this case it was a matter of the free exchange of information proclaimed by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the Helsinki accords.

Technically this free flow is no problem, it was clear in Geneva. But it is an intractable problem for the politicians.

There are states that are not very interested in the idea, especially when the free exchange is spiced with political viewpoints.

Worse still, data protection problems also arise. With the growing opportunities for transmission there is an increasing risk of confidential information being handed on.

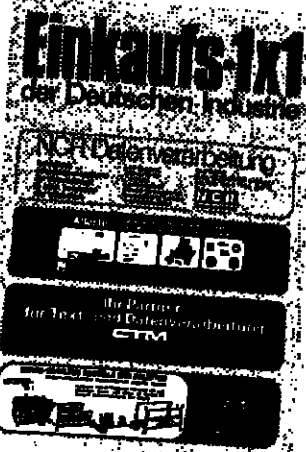
The legal side of telecommunications has assumed such importance that it was the subject of the first-ever special symposium on the subject as part of the ITU gathering.

It was attended by about 3,000 politicians, scientists, engineers and representatives of administration, industry and research.

Walter Meth

(Nordwest-Zeitung, 1 November 1983)

## 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



Who manufactures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compare prices, track down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices.

This is a reference work every buying department should have at the ready.

Easy to use, just like an encyclopedia.

Products, including 9,000 trade marks, are arranged alphabetically, complete with

manufacturer's or supplier's address.

A telephone number is listed for each supplier.

1,400 pages A4, indexed in English and French.

Price: DM88.16 post free in Germany, DM75 cif abroad.

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.



DAV-Verlagshaus  
Postfach 11 03 20  
D-6100 Darmstadt  
Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: (061 51) 336 61

of the new media, it was held in the nick of time.

**Bodo Fründt**  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 November 1983)



The 500 million tons of garbage a year in the Federal Republic of Germany would make a mountain as tall as the Zugspitze, Germany's tallest Alpine peak, delegates to a Berlin conference have been told.

Garbage incineration and smoke gas purification were discussed by about 350 experts from 11 countries. Other facts that emerged were:

Twenty-nine million tons is household garbage, which means that every man, woman and child in the country junks about half a ton of trash a year. And the figure is on the increase.

About 30 per cent of household garbage is disposed of in the 43 West German garbage incinerators. The first facility of this kind was built in Hamburg in 1896.

Nowadays most garbage incinerators do more than reduce the volume of domestic waste; they also generate electric power or provide piped heating.

A tonne of domestic waste will supply one and a half megawatts of piped heating. But garbage incineration imposes a heavy burden on the environment.

First, the remaining waste still has to be dumped or disposed of. Second, garbage contains much more problematic substances than are found in coal or oil.

On incineration they are either sent directly or indirectly as compounds. They include heavy metals, hydrocarbons and chlorine and fluorine compounds.

The Berlin conference looked into ways of purifying what is sent up the incinerator chimney stack, given that since 1974 newly-built garbage incinerators have had to comply with strict limits for chlorine and fluorine compounds in the smoke they release into the atmosphere.

Smoke purification devices are now planned, under construction or already in operation at roughly 75 per cent of West German garbage incinerators, the conference organisers said.

He was Professor Thome-Kozmiensky of the department of technical environmental protection at the Technical University, West Berlin.

He said it was thus high time to compare the various purification processes and analyse their respective weak points.

Smoke gas purification is not the be-all and end-all it is sometimes made out to be. The problems that have arisen in connection with the various processes include their degree of efficiency, chemicals requirement and corrosion and the liquid and solid residue they leave behind.

Take the residue problem. In the wet wash process, which has so far predominated in practice, chlorine and fluorine compounds and, to a certain extent, sulphur dioxide are literally washed out of the smoke with water.

The washing water is extremely acid and thus needs to be neutralised using calcium hydroxide. The sludge is then separated from the water in a basin where it is given time to settle.

Yet the waste water remains strongly salted and in many cases cannot be fed to a purification plant, let alone pumped into a river.

This effluent then had to be evaporated, Dr Fichtel of the Bavarian Environmental Protection Agency told the conference.

That left chloride, calcium and a little sulphate, all of which had to be protected from rainfall, or else they would dissolve in water again.

The effluent also contained a range of heavy metals, of which mercury was particularly problematic.

At the incinerator in Bamberg, for in-

## THE ENVIRONMENT

### Smoke problems from incinerating garbage

stance, the mercury count in the effluent regularly exceeded the limit beyond which water could not be pumped into the local-authority sewage grid.

So experiments had been undertaken with a chemical to make the mercury precipitate. About three kilograms of mercury a day had been extracted from the effluent in this way.

The sludge resulting from the washing process had a very high metal count. The better the process worked, the more heavy metal was separated.

But dried sludge could, unlike effluent, be stored as a rule on a domestic garbage dump.

Dr Schmidt-Tegge of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency in West Berlin said care must be taken to prevent the transfer of toxins from the air to the water cycle in future.

That would mean incinerator chimney smoke had to be dry-cleaned, a process of which experience has also been gained.

Smoke fumes at the Düsseldorf incinerator are cleaned by a technique described as semi-dry.

"The process is a mixture of the wet washing and the dry-cleaning techniques that largely avoids the drawbacks of each," said Dr Maret of Düsseldorf.

A reagent is sprayed into the hot smoke, where it forms compounds with the acid components, such as hydroch-

loride, hydrofluoride, sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide.

The humidity evaporates in the heat, the dry neutral salts are filtered out together with the dust in the smoke. No effluent is left over.

In wet washing the smoke is chilled to below its point of condensation. In the Düsseldorf process it isn't, so there are no problems with corrosion.

In Düsseldorf the neutral salts are being stored on a garbage tip for the time being. But they might well be used, or so it is felt, in roadbuilding, for noise-abatement embankments and the like.

That would be in keeping with a further demand made by Dr Schmidt-Tegge, who wanted to see more attention paid to the reuse of residue reclaimed from the smoke.

The fluidised bed drier is totally dry in its manner of operation. The smoke is passed through a calcium hydroxide powder at high pressure. Toxin particles settle on the calcium hydroxide.

This technique has been found most satisfactory at Schwandorf garbage-fired power station, although the residue has to be stored on a special dump because of its high content of easily soluble substances.

It amounted to between 50kg and 70kg per tonne of garbage, said Herr Keller-Reinspach of Saarberg-Höller-Lurgi GmbH.

### Purification of sewage 'can be profitable'

are in the water for longer and give off more of their oxygen.

Bio-reactors are already in operation in several German cities. They carry out biological sewage purification in a way that saves space and eliminates smell and noise.

For industrial effluent the bacteria count needs to be increased and the biochemical activity boosted. Heinz Brauer and associates at the Technical University, West Berlin, have devised an elevating jet reactor for this purpose.

The elevation is provided by punched discs arranged above each other in a cylinder and powered hydraulically. Ed-dies form at the holes.

This ensures that the bacteria tend to clog less and to expose a larger surface area to the effluent.

It also ensures that the air bubbles are constantly renewed, guaranteeing the best conceivable oxygen supply to the bacteria.

The elevating jet reactor can purify in between 15 and 30 minutes even extremely dirty effluent.

It is a small but high-powered purification unit that can decentralise the process, making it possible to treat effluent where it occurs.

A further advantage of decentralisation, according to Herr Cremer of the VDI in Düsseldorf, was that bacteria could be bred specially to deal with the specific category of effluent.

That shows in a particularly striking manner what close cooperation between

Special storage is fairly common, which is why ways of solidifying the residue are currently being sought.

So a complicated and expensive technology (costly to install and to run) is needed to extract not only some of them, from the residue.

It would be more sensible to find never to find their way into the first place, and that is the hind Dr Schmidt-Tegge's third point.

Prevention, he said, was the cure. Fewer toxins should be used in products and greater care be taken in disposing of them.

Synthetics, said Professor Lauterbach of the Technical University, West Berlin, accounted for 70 per cent of the 50 per cent of the cadmium, 50 per cent of the sulphur and significant amounts of the lead, fluorine and mercury.

Synthetic waste might have the best heating value but its use is problematic because of its high metal content.

Even if garbage contained only a certain amount of synthetic material, erator chimney smoke definitely cleaning.

Organic waste is little better, containing for 66 per cent of copper, one-third of the cadmium and 30 per cent of the zinc in garbage.

There is no clear explanation for this state of affairs. Most of the waste was to blame, Professor Lauterbach suggested.

It remains to be seen how this waste is to be disposed of. Individual members of the public can do little. Most heavy metal evidently finds its way into garbage via atmospheric pollution.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 20 November 1983)

## MEDICINE

### Allergies still a blotch for one in five

in five Germans has an allergy.

But allergy research is still in its infancy. French writer Marcel Proust was hindered with asthma, caused by spores and pollen, household dust, wool and even the flakes on the spouse's skin.

●Skin allergies are put down to cosmetics, furs, flowers, metals, detergents and, in some cases, Christmas trees.

But it is still unknown why some people react to contact with an antigen by forming masses of antibodies while others are spared.

It takes a great deal of medical sleuthing to isolate relevant antigens. In fact, it takes exhaustive tests to determine if a suspected allergy actually exists.

The patient is injected with heavily diluted allergen extracts. The idea is to bring about an AAR conflict under controlled conditions and restrict it to a limited area.

The process can be risky. In some people, one-millionth of a gram of antigen is enough to cause a life-threatening anaphylactic shock. Many general practitioners are therefore hesitant to make the tests.

Once the allergen has been pinpointed comes the even more difficult task of devising a therapy.

Telling a patient that he is allergic to eggs is useless because the substances found in them also exist in bread, sweets and even in champagne.

This makes it even more difficult to eliminate the culprit antigen.

People who are allergic to air pollution or pollen are often forced to change their occupation or move to another place.

A new approach called "specific desensitisation" consists in administering small doses of the patient's antigen.

The treatment can extend over weeks or months or, indeed, years. But it has proved successful in 50 per cent of cases. Nobody knows why.

(Die Welt, 18 November 1983)

Why some people are allergic to substances remains a mystery. Traditional medicine sees allergy as the body's attempt to repel outside intruders.

The production of enormous amounts of sewage sludge can be avoided by using anaerobic bacteria (they do not need oxygen for their metabolism).

They don't need to be piled up in a tank, which is expensive. They produce a substantial quantity of biogas, much less biomass, or sludge.

Anaerobic bacteria convert waste into over 90 per cent methane and carbon dioxide. The biogas can be used for heating.

Herr Sahm of Jölich nuclear centre said anaerobic sewage purification would probably be suitable for many kinds of effluent that would be in composition.

He felt the anaerobic process required much less energy than aerobic treatment. If the biogas output were taken into account the entire cost of anaerobic treatment could be covered.

What was more, the cost of disposal could be cut. So far, though even in the short term the costs of environmental protection in industry may come closer together.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 November 1983)

The effects also vary widely. Some patients' noses clog up daily at 5.00 p.m. Other people are sensitive to pollen in the second half of the year but are unaffected by it in the first half.

Dr Wolfgang Jorde, who heads an asthma hospital in Mönchengladbach, has tried to arrange the various antigens into categories:

●Allergy against food and medicine can be caused by milk, protein, eggs, fish, fruit, legumes, etc.

●Inhalation allergy that can lead to asthma can be caused by mushroom spores and pollen, household dust, wool and even the flakes on the spouse's skin.

●Skin allergies are put down to cosmetics, furs, flowers, metals, detergents and, in some cases, Christmas trees.

But it is still unknown why some people react to contact with an antigen by forming masses of antibodies while others are spared.

It takes a great deal of medical sleuthing to isolate relevant antigens. In fact, it takes exhaustive tests to determine if a suspected allergy actually exists.

The patient is injected with heavily diluted allergen extracts. The idea is to bring about an AAR conflict under controlled conditions and restrict it to a limited area.

The process can be risky. In some people, one-millionth of a gram of antigen is enough to cause a life-threatening anaphylactic shock. Many general practitioners are therefore hesitant to make the tests.

Once the allergen has been pinpointed comes the even more difficult task of devising a therapy.

Telling a patient that he is allergic to eggs is useless because the substances found in them also exist in bread, sweets and even in champagne.

This makes it even more difficult to eliminate the culprit antigen.

People who are allergic to air pollution or pollen are often forced to change their occupation or move to another place.

A new approach called "specific desensitisation" consists in administering small doses of the patient's antigen.

The treatment can extend over weeks or months or, indeed, years. But it has proved successful in 50 per cent of cases. Nobody knows why.

(Die Welt, 18 November 1983)

### Food contamination reports are exaggerated, dietists say

Quality control of food in Germany has improved greatly in recent years, a meeting of German food experts has been told.

Consumers had been unnecessarily alarmed by reports of harmful substances in food. There were very few cases where contaminants exceeded prescribed limits.

The meeting, of the Frankfurt-based dietary society, dealt with contamination of food by heavy metals, nitrates, insecticides and agricultural drugs.

Professor Wolfgang Oedek of the Bavarian Veterinary Authority said that the use of antibiotics, hormones and drugs in livestock farming showed no indication of health hazards to the consumer.

He justified the use of these growth promoting substances. They were essential if the animals were to gain weight rapidly and make better use of their feed. "Animal farming on today's scale would be impossible without these aids."

Professor Johannes-Friedrich Diehl of the Federal food research centre in

### Why cigarettes should have more nicotine, not less

Cigarettes should have more nicotine, not less, says a cancer specialist.

Professor Ferdinand Schmidt writes in *Medical Tribune* that low-nicotine cigarettes only make the smoker smoke more to get the desired level of nicotine.

If cigarettes had more nicotine, smokers would be satisfied with fewer of them.

Tar, carbon monoxide and other poisonous substances should be reduced, he wrote, but not nicotine.

He also suggested the use of natural tobaccos instead of toasted because the latter tended to be inhaled more deeply.

Professor Schmidt, head of Heidelberg University's tumour research department, accuses the tobacco industry of just being clever in inventing cigarettes with low levels of damaging ingredients. It was a dangerous invention.

The number of smokers had been dropping since 1960 in industrialised countries, but cigarette sales had been rising steeply.

Fewer people were smoking more. Sales of low nicotine filter brands were climbing.

Professor Schmidt: "Reducing nicotine below a certain level has caused a reaction in smokers. They depend on a certain intake of nicotine. When they don't get it due to the filter or light tobaccos, they compensate by smoking more and inhaling more deeply."

Medical statistics show an increase in cancer despite the falling tar and nicotine content of cigarettes and despite the fact that the link between smoking and cancer is beyond dispute.

Professor Schmidt has compared the data of 792 bronchial cancer patients (97.3 per cent of them smokers).

The average age of death for smokers of filter cigarettes was lower than for those who smoked non-filtered brands.

Filters were also useless as a protection against stomach and duodenal cancer and ulcers, cancer of the mouth and other types of tumour.

Professor Schmidt suggests reducing the tar, carbon-monoxide and other poisonous substances in cigarettes but not nicotine.

(Die Welt, 18 November 1983)

"On the contrary: The nicotine content should be increased to enable the smoker to meet his personal nicotine needs with fewer cigarettes. This would at least reduce the intake of other harmful substances," he says.

He also suggests the use of natural tobaccos in cigarettes because the toasted variety is inhaled more deeply.

It would be relatively easy for the Bonn Health Ministry to pass the necessary regulations.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 18 November 1983)

### School stress takes a toll of pupils

School stress triggers psychosomatic illness in children, says an article in the medical journal *Ärztliche Praxis*.

The head of the psychosomatic department of Münster University's children's clinic, Professor Ingeborg Jochmus, writes that more children are being referred to psychiatrists.

Studies made in Heidelberg and Tübingen, showed that in 1960, only one child in 12 had to be referred to a child psychiatrist, because of problems at school. The figure in 1969 was one in five and in 1976 one in three.

Professor Jochmus: "In addition to their school problems, these children suffered from insomnia, nightmares, bed-wetting, muscle twitching, involuntary reflex movements, stuttering, early morning nausea and other digestive tract disorders."

She blames school stress on several factors: "They are only partly due to our having developed into a performance-oriented society and the youngsters' uncertain future. The problems are frequently due to the children's own poor psychological development and lack of talent. Sometimes these shortcomings are of a partial nature like dyslexia, poor arithmetic and retarded speech."

Fear played a major role in psychosomatic disorders caused by school. An example: a child knows that it is weak in spelling. If it knows that it will have to take dictation at school the next day, worry leads to insomnia. This is often followed by biliousness and vomiting before leaving home.

The child arrives at school frightened and without having slept properly. The sugar level in the blood would go down markedly. Failure in the test was the result.

Professor Jochmus: "Most children are afraid that coming home with poor marks will distress their parents. Fear of failure is heightened by the parents' high expectations. The insomnia and the psychosomatic symptoms before going to school are thus intensified."

The "disappointed" parents imposed restrictions. This led to more problems.

She suggests that new insights into psychological diagnosis should provide the basis of a therapy. In the case she cited, the first thing to do would be to find out whether the child suffered from dyslexia or whether the underlying cause was an inability to concentrate.

Pills could only help as a support for educational and psychotherapeutic measures. In some cases, transfer to another school to ease the pressure on the child even more could help.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 19 November 1983)

The 500 million tons of garbage a year in the Federal Republic of Germany would make a mountain as tall as the Zugspitze, Germany's tallest Alpine peak, delegates to a Berlin conference have been told.

Garbage incineration and smoke gas purification were discussed by about 350 experts from 11 countries. Other facts that emerged were:

Twenty-nine million tons is household garbage, which means that every man, woman and child in the country junks about half a ton of trash a year. And the figure is on the increase.

About 30 per cent of household garbage is disposed of in the 43 West German garbage incinerators. The first facility of this kind was built in Hamburg in 1896.

Nowadays most garbage incinerators do more than reduce the volume of domestic waste; they also generate electric power or provide piped heating.

A tonne of domestic waste will supply one and a half megawatts of piped heating. But garbage incineration imposes a heavy burden on the environment.

First, the remaining waste still has to be dumped or disposed of. Second, garbage contains much more problematic substances than are found in coal or oil.

On incineration they are either sent directly or indirectly as compounds. They include heavy metals, hydrocarbons and chlorine and fluorine products.

The Berlin conference looked into ways of purifying what is sent up the incinerator chimney stack, given that since 1974 newly-built garbage incinerators have had to comply with strict limits for chlorine and fluorine compounds in the smoke they release into the atmosphere.

Smoke purification devices are now planned, under construction or already in operation at roughly 75 per cent of West German garbage incinerators, the conference organisers said.

He was Professor Thome-Kozmiensky of the department of technical environmental protection at the Technical University, West Berlin.

He said it was thus high time to compare the various purification processes and analyse their respective weak points.

Smoke gas purification is not the be-all and end-all it is sometimes made out to be. The problems that have arisen in connection with the various processes include their degree of efficiency, chemicals requirement and corrosion and the liquid and solid residue they leave behind.

Take the residue problem. In the wet wash process, which has so far predominated in practice, chlorine and fluorine compounds and, to a certain extent, sulphur dioxide are literally washed out of the smoke with water.

The washing water is extremely acid and thus needs to be neutralised using calcium hydroxide. The sludge is then separated from the water in a basin where it is given time to settle.

Yet the waste water remains strongly salinated and in many cases cannot be fed to a purification plant, let alone pumped into a river.

This effluent then had to be evaporated, Dr Fichtel of the Bavarian Environmental Protection Agency told the conference.

That left chloride, calcium and a little sulphate, all of which had to be protected from rainfall, or else they would dissolve in water again.

The effluent also contained a range of heavy metals, of which mercury was particularly problematic.

At the incinerator in Bamberg, for in-

## THE ENVIRONMENT

### Smoke problems from incinerating garbage

stance, the mercury count in the effluent regularly exceeded the limit beyond which water could not be pumped into the local-authority sewage grid.

So experiments had been undertaken with a chemical to make the mercury precipitate. About three kilograms of mercury a day had been extracted from the effluent in this way.

The sludge resulting from the washing process had a very high metal count. The better the process worked, the more heavy metal was separated.

But dried sludge could, unlike effluent, be stored as a rule on a domestic garbage dump.

Dr Schmidt-Tegge of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency in West Berlin said care must be taken to prevent the transfer of toxins from the air to the water cycle in future.

That would mean incinerator chimney smoke had to be dry-cleaned, a process of which experience has also been gained.

Smoke fumes at the Düsseldorf incinerator are cleaned by a technique described as semi-dry.

"The process is a mixture of the wet washing and the dry-cleaning techniques that largely avoids the drawbacks of each," said Dr Marnet of Düsseldorf.

A reagent is sprayed into the hot smoke, where it forms compounds with the acid components, such as hydroch-

loride, hydrofluoride, sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide.

The humidity evaporates in the heat, the dry neutral salts are filtered out together with the dust in the smoke. No effluent is left over.

In wet washing the smoke is chilled to below its point of condensation. In the Düsseldorf process it isn't, so there are no problems with corrosion.

In Düsseldorf the neutral salts are being stored on a garbage tip for the time being. But they might well be used, or so it is felt, in roadbuilding, for noise-abatement embankments and the like.

That would be in keeping with a further demand made by Dr Schmidt-Tegge, who wanted to see more attention paid to the reuse of residue reclaimed from the smoke.

The fluidised bed drier is totally dry in its manner of operation. The smoke is passed through a calcium hydroxide powder at high pressure. Toxin particles settle on the calcium hydroxide.

This technique has been found most satisfactory at Schwandorf garbage-fired power station, although the residue has to be stored on a special dump because of its high content of easily soluble substances.

It amounted to between 50kg and 70kg per tonne of garbage, said Herr Keller-Reinspach of Saurberg-Höller-Lurgi GmbH.

### Purification of sewage 'can be profitable'

are in the water for longer and give off more of their oxygen.

Bio-reactors are already in operation in several German cities. They carry out biological sewage purification in a way that saves space and eliminates smell and noise.

For industrial effluent the bacterium count needs to be increased and the biochemical activity boosted. Heinz Brauer and associates at the Technical University, West Berlin, have devised an elevating jet reactor for this purpose.

The elevation is provided by punched discs arranged above each other in a cylinder and powered hydraulically. Ed-dies form at the holes.

This ensures that the bacteria tend to clog less and to expose a larger surface area to the effluent.

It also ensures that the air bubbles are constantly renewed, guaranteeing the best conceivable oxygen supply to the bacteria.

The elevating jet reactor can purify in between 15 and 30 minutes even extremely dirty effluent.

It is a small but high-powered purification unit that can decentralise the process, making it possible to treat effluent where it occurs.

A further advantage of decentralisation, according to Herr Cremer of the VDI in Düsseldorf, was that bacteria could be bred specially to deal with the specific category of effluent.

That shows in a particularly striking manner what close cooperation between

Special storage is fairly common, which is why ways of solidifying residue are currently being sought.

So a complicated and expensive technology (costly to install and to run) is needed to extract waste

only some of them, from the waste. It would be more sensible to find never to find their way into the

in the first place, and that is the hind Dr Schmidt-Tegge's third point.

Prevention, he said, was the key cure. Fewer toxins should be used in products and greater care should be taken in disposing of them.

Synthetics, said Professor Lohmeyer of the Technical University, West Berlin, accounted for 70 per cent of the 50 per cent of the cadmium, 30 per cent of the sulphur and significant amounts of the lead, fluorine and mercury

in garbage.

Synthetic waste might have the best heating value but its use is problematic because of its high metal content or so of synthetic material, erator chimney smoke definitely cleaning.

Organic waste is little better, giving for 66 per cent of copper, 60 per cent of the cadmium and 30 per cent of the zinc in garbage.

There is no clear explanation for this state of affairs. Most of the waste was to blame, Professor Lohmeyer suggested.

It remains to be seen how this can be disposed of. Individual members of the public can do little. Most heavy metal evidently finds its way into garbage via atmospheric pollution.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 20 November 1983)

## MEDICINE

### Allergies still a blotch for one in five

in five Germans has an allergy. Allergy research is still in its infancy.

French writer Marcel Proust is often cited as a sufferer from asthma, which he wrote about in his novel "Remembrance of Things Past".

But it is still unknown why some people react to contact with an antigen by forming masses of antibodies, while others are spared.

It takes a great deal of medical sleuthing to isolate relevant antigens. In fact, it takes exhaustive tests to determine if a suspected allergy actually exists.

The patient is injected with heavily diluted allergen extracts. The idea is to bring about an AAR conflict under controlled conditions and restrict it to a limited area.

The process can be risky. In some people, one-millionth of a gram of antigen is enough to cause a life-threatening anaphylactic shock. Many general practitioners are therefore hesitant to make the tests.

Once the allergen has been pinpointed comes the even more difficult task of devising a therapy.

Telling a patient that he is allergic to eggs is useless because the substances found in them also exist in bread, sweets and even in Campari.

This makes it even more difficult to eliminate the culprit antigen.

People who are allergic to air pollution or pollen are often forced to change their occupation or move to another place.

A new approach called "specific desensitisation" consists in administering small doses of the patient's antigen.

The treatment can extend over weeks or months or, indeed, years. But it has proved successful in 50 per cent of cases. Nobody knows why.

(Die Welt, 18 November 1983)

The effects also vary widely. Some patients' noses clog up daily at 5.00 p.m. Other people are sensitive to pollen in the second half of the year but are unaffected by it in the first half.

Dr Wolfgang Jorde, who heads an asthma hospital in Mönchengladbach, has tried to arrange the various antigens into categories:

● Allergy against food and medicine can be caused by milk, protein, eggs, fish, fruit, legumes, etc.

● Inhalation allergy that can lead to asthma can be caused by mushroom spores and pollen, household dust, wool and even the flakes on the spouse's skin.

● Skin allergies are put down to cosmetics, furs, flowers, metals, detergents and, in some cases, Christmas trees.

But it is still unknown why some people react to contact with an antigen by forming masses of antibodies, while others are spared.

It takes a great deal of medical sleuthing to isolate relevant antigens. In fact, it takes exhaustive tests to determine if a suspected allergy actually exists.

The patient is injected with heavily diluted allergen extracts. The idea is to bring about an AAR conflict under controlled conditions and restrict it to a limited area.

The process can be risky. In some people, one-millionth of a gram of antigen is enough to cause a life-threatening anaphylactic shock. Many general practitioners are therefore hesitant to make the tests.

Once the allergen has been pinpointed comes the even more difficult task of devising a therapy.

Telling a patient that he is allergic to eggs is useless because the substances found in them also exist in bread, sweets and even in Campari.

This makes it even more difficult to eliminate the culprit antigen.

People who are allergic to air pollution or pollen are often forced to change their occupation or move to another place.

A new approach called "specific desensitisation" consists in administering small doses of the patient's antigen.

The treatment can extend over weeks or months or, indeed, years. But it has proved successful in 50 per cent of cases. Nobody knows why.

(Die Welt, 18 November 1983)

### Food contamination reports are exaggerated, dietists say

Quality control of food in Germany has improved greatly in recent years, a meeting of German food experts has been told.

Consumers had been unnecessarily alarmed by reports of harmful substances in food. There were very few cases where contaminants exceeded prescribed limits.

The meeting, of the Frankfurt-based dietary society, dealt with contamination of food by heavy metals, nitrates, insecticides and agricultural drugs.

Professor Wolfgang Gedeck of the Bavarian Veterinary Authority said that the use of antibiotics, hormones and drugs in livestock farming showed no indication of health hazards to the consumer.

He justified the use of these growth promoting substances. They were essential if the animals were to gain weight rapidly and make better use of their feed. "Animal farming on today's scale would be impossible without these aids."

Professor Johannes-Friedrich Diehl of the Federal food research centre in

### Why cigarettes should have more nicotine, not less

Cigarettes should have more nicotine, not less, says a cancer specialist.

Professor Ferdinand Schmidt writes in *Medical Tribune* that low-nicotine cigarettes only make the smoker smoke more to get the desired level of nicotine.

If cigarettes had more nicotine, smokers would be satisfied with fewer of them.

Tar, carbon monoxide and other poisonous substances should be reduced, he wrote, but not nicotine.

He also suggested the use of natural tobaccos instead of toasted because the latter tended to be inhaled more deeply.

Professor Schmidt, head of Heidelberg University's tumour research department, accuses the tobacco industry of just being clever in inventing cigarettes with low levels of damaging ingredients. It was a dangerous invention.

The number of smokers had been dropping since 1960 in industrialised countries, but cigarette sales had been rising steeply.

Fewer people were smoking more. Sales of low nicotine filter brands were climbing.

Professor Schmidt: "Reducing nicotine below a certain level has caused a reaction in smokers. They depend on a certain intake of nicotine. When they don't get it due to the filter or light tobaccos, they compensate by smoking more and inhaling more deeply."

Medical statistics show an increase in cancer despite the falling tar and nicotine content of cigarettes and despite the fact that the link between smoking and cancer is beyond dispute.

Professor Schmidt has compared the data of 792 bronchial cancer patients (97.3 per cent of them smokers).

The average age of death for smokers of filter cigarettes was lower than for those who smoked non-filtered brands.

Filters were also useless as a protection against stomach and duodenal cancer and ulcers, cancer of the mouth and other types of tumour.

Professor Schmidt suggests reducing the tar, carbon-monoxide and other poisonous substances in cigarettes but not nicotine.

(Die Welt, 18 November 1983)

"On the contrary: The nicotine content should be increased to enable the smoker to meet his personal nicotine needs with fewer cigarettes. This would at least reduce the intake of other harmful substances," he says.

He also suggests the use of natural tobaccos in cigarettes because the toasted variety is inhaled more deeply.

It would be relatively easy for the Bonn Health Ministry to pass the necessary regulations.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 18 November 1983)

### School stress takes a toll of pupils

School after triggers psychosomatic illness in children, says an article in the medical journal *Ärztliche Praxis*.

The head of the psychosomatic department of Münster University's children's clinic, Professor Ingeborg Jochims, writes that more children are being referred to psychiatrists.

Studies made in Heidelberg and Tübingen showed that in 1960 only one child in 12 had to be referred to a child psychiatrist, because of problems at school. The figure in 1969 was one in five and in 1976 one in three.

Professor Jochims: "In addition to their school problems, these children suffered from insomnia, nightmares, bed-wetting, muscle twitching, involuntary reflex movements, stuttering, early morning nausea and other digestive tract disorders."

She blames school stress on several factors: "They are only partly due to our having developed into a performance-oriented society and the youngsters' uncertain future. The problems are frequently due to the children's own poor psychological development and lack of talent. Sometimes these shortcomings are of a partial nature like dyslexia, poor arithmetic and retarded speech."

Fear played a major role in psychosomatic disorders caused by school. An example: a child knows that it is weak in spelling. If it knows that it will have to take dictation at school the next day, worry leads to insomnia. This is often followed by biliousness and vomiting before leaving home.

The child arrives at school frightened and without having slept properly. The sugar level in the blood would go down markedly. Failure in the test was the result.

Professor Jochims: "Most children are afraid that coming home with poor marks will distress their parents. Fear of failure is heightened by the parents' high expectations. The insomnia and the psychosomatic symptoms before going to school are thus intensified."

The "disappointed" parents imposed restrictions. This led to more problems.

She suggests that new insights into psychological diagnosis should provide the basis of a therapy. In the case she cited, the first thing to do would be to find out whether the child suffered from dyslexia or whether the underlying cause was an inability to concentrate.

Pills could only help as a support for educational and psychotherapeutic measures. In some cases, transfer to another school to ease the pressure on the child even more could help.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 19 November 1983)



## MODERN LIVING

## Changing attitudes towards the only child

The German population is declining. Families are becoming smaller. If the birth rates continue to be the world's lowest, there will be only 38 million Germans in the year 2030, Bonn Family Affairs Minister Heiner Geissler told the German Paediatric Society.

It was regrettable that more and more children were growing up without brothers and sisters. The average German family now had only 1.5 children.

One-child families are also becoming prevalent among the members of parliament. In the Adenauer era there were many MPs with large families. Not now. Right now only three MPs have none children.

Today, 57 per cent of German families have only one child. Growing up without brothers and sisters, once regarded as a curse, is now common.

The only child was once seen as being spoiled and selfish. And the moment it behaved differently from other children, people would say: "What can you expect? It's an only child."

"It is now known that the child is not the problem case it was once made out to be," says Bonn psychology Professor Ursula Lehr.

But prejudices towards the one-child family are still deep-rooted.

America started re-thinking on this after the first astronauts went to the moon: It turned out that each was an only child. All were picked for their outstanding intelligence, daring and stamina.

Was it mere coincidence that all these astronauts grew up without brothers and sisters and therefore had parental love lavished on them? Psychologists — not only in the USA — began to look into this question.

Some time ago, the German Research Association commissioned two sociologists to study the lives of women who had carved out a career for themselves.

They found that 70 per cent of these women — politicians, top civil servants, managers, entrepreneurs, architects, scientists and journalists — either grew up as only children or with brothers and sisters far apart in age.

"The fact that these women found themselves in a 'pioneer situation' from birth moulded their attitudes in later life," the two sociologists say.

The women they interviewed were not afraid to tackle something new. They were dynamic and did not shirk decisions.

Psychologists say this self-confidence, the basis of success in business and society, is because of the added attention first-born children receive.

Both mother and father devote most of their affection to their first child. If this child remains the only one, it continues to receive this undivided affection until it reaches adulthood.

Psychologist Magda Neuerer says: "In this way, the only child is spared many a frustration."

In her book *Elternlexikon* (Parents' Encyclopedia) she explains why the only child usually copes with life rather well: its parents often both work and therefore do not have the time to fuss.

This makes the child substitute school friends for brothers and sisters.

Parents, too, have changed in the past

years: fathers are no longer as authoritarian as they used to be, and mothers have increasingly assumed the role of a friend. There is generally more of an atmosphere of friendship than a few decades ago.

The only child is, however, in danger of being over-protected by its parents. Some mothers are too protective, which does not encourage initiative in the child.

It is important for the only child to experience life in a group, psychologists say. Even as a six-month-old, it should spend a few hours a week playing with other children of the same age to learn social attitudes. "In addition, only children need a challenge," says Magda Neuerer.

It is wrong for parents to smooth all difficulties for them. Children who receive too much attention in the family will later demand the same attention from society. They want to continue being the focal point.

Psychologists are pretty much agreed that in most cases the only child's intellectual development is splendid in a normal family.

It is imaginative, knows how to express itself, and its arguments are clever. It is usually highly motivated, though it frequently has problems within a group because it has not learned to adjust.

But psychologists warn against over-emphasising this because children from large families also tend to grow up with problems.

Studies show that many of those children from big families are not particularly successful at school and in their working lives. They lack motivation and are often not capable of expressing themselves.

The larger the family, the greater the likelihood of an authoritarian upbringing with many "don'ts." This leads to a certain rivalry among children, leading to unresolved frustrations.

Such an atmosphere makes it difficult to develop positive sentiments towards the parents.

Young people's reactions to both an authoritarian and an over-protective upbringing are similar. In both cases they increasingly seek refuge among others of the same age, whose influence becomes dominant.

"The Germans are headed towards becoming a society of only children," says Frankfurt sociologist Dr Almut Steger.

This trend would become more pronounced, and in the year 2000 more than 20 per cent of the population would live in one-person households, she says in a study.

No matter how much the family affairs minister deplors this, all indicators show that birth rates will decline still further.

Though this is the time when those born in the high birth rate years will found families, the subsequent trend will be downward again, experts say.

Predicts Almut Steger says some 40 per cent of women capable of child bearing will remain childless around the year 2000. The trend towards one-child families will increase as early as next decade.

Sigrid Latka-Jöhring

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 November 1983)

Continued from page 14

Gebhardt gave him to read: "He hurts, the same way."

He indignantly rejects any idea of speculation: "What's supposed to mean in this context? Actions are not governed by speculation. I am convinced that any such speculation is wrong."

But why do the Hamburg Driest: "Originally I wanted to make another film. But all promises were rejected out of hand. Nobody prepared to give a penny... The Bachmeier story is about a man and that's why private film companies were prepared to finance it."

Bohm has not one but three sector sponsors: the Film Promotion Centre, the Hamburg Business Association and the so-called reference group. The previous film made by him, television is in on the production.

Driest's application for funding was recently turned down by the Film Promotion Centre without comment.

His film will be backed by a production guarantee. Involvement by the Atze Brunner and private companies through the investment company. This is helped by a change in law.

One of the co-producers, who has the copyright for the series *Amster*, is the publishing house C. J. Gahr (but not Stern which is also involved).

Long before shooting of the film started, Driest telephoned Bohm to find out whether the two projects clashed. He says Bohm put him through a lot of trouble, telling him that he would consider the problems surrounding the production of little Anna. Bachmeier, he did not interest him all that much.

Driest: "I told him okay and he gave me a ring if there was a change. I've heard nothing from him."

Things have changed in the meantime. Hark Bohm: "Burkhard and I are under no circumstances tied up in a clinch. I couldn't care less about the distributor Wohlrahe or Marienwerder. All that matters is the films that will get to the cinema. I don't care what happens in this world. We're benefiting each other by doing it simultaneously."

He elaborates: "I rather like the public doesn't want any more of these films. People only find it interesting that we should both be making it at the same time."

Driest would like Bohm to make a version so that he can see it in his own work. I find this interesting. "I wish Hark Bohm the best of luck together," says Driest with a friendly smile.

The producer of Driest's film, Schidor: "I can well imagine the film to be released first with a success. The two films could be a success. There'll be quite a lot of German film any further, as Fassbinder's films did."

Fritz Müller

(Die Zeit, 21 December 1983)

## CRIME

## Hamburg police clamp down as gangs tighten their grip

Organised crime is a growing problem in all built-up areas. In Hamburg the police and the law have been forced to clamp down on a flurry of activity.

Special departments have been set up to deal with under-cover agents. Special public prosecutors and judges have been appointed to crack down on organised crime in northern Germany.

Organised crime in northern Germany is based around Hamburg's red light district of St Pauli.

St Pauli is safer than it used to be for the strip clubs and clip joints. A rule they are no longer robbed or pay inflated bills at pistol-point.

Organised crime is growing. A year ago there were said to be signs of a new wave of crime. Now gangs threaten to become a permanent feature.

Report of Hamburg is a particularly bad breeding-ground for theft and stolen property, for blackmail and living off immoral earnings, gambling, illegal immigration and illegal labour agencies.

The Senate, or municipal authority, realised something had to be done. A special commission was set up to look into allegations.

It consisted of representatives of the police and the public prosecutor's office. They spent 18 months checking 900 allegations against nearly 300 people, including 99 public officials.

A number of police officers were taken to court, and the Hamburg police

are cracking down on illegal agencies many of which profit by paying sweatshop rates to foreign workers.

A squad of 60, including police, prosecutors, labour and revenue officers, last month raided a Munich and took away nearly 1,000 files.

The world, trades in industrial plant and service activities. The health insurance, labour exchange, aliens' police, police, public prosecutor's office, inland revenue and factory inspectors used to work uncoordinatedly.

Now they have scrapped red tape and readily share information and help each other out.

Yet Manfred Ochsmann in Hanover says what he and his colleagues have uncovered is merely the tip of an iceberg.

The report he and other regional labour exchanges have compiled for the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg says that officials on the spot are inundated with incriminating material.

Since last April over 1,000 breaches of the regulations governing private leasing of labour have come to light.

In Germany as a whole there are an estimated 200,000 illegal construction workers, which is a scandal in view of the 130,000 building workers registered as unemployed.

In practice, as seen from Emden, agencies working from Holland set up companies in Germany, using figureheads as managers.

These companies often employ only a single worker officially and above-board. His tax and social security contributions are paid to the right authorities.

not just in dealing with victims. Shoot-outs between gangs are increasingly frequent.

Gangs have grown increasingly barefaced from year to year, staking their claims to various areas of St Pauli in particular and defending their territory by force of arms.

The police definitely left them to fight it out among themselves for too long. This was due less to lack of enthusiasm on the part of officers on the spot than to poor leadership (if any) of the force.

The Hamburg police were in the throes of a crisis that immobilised them where fighting crime was concerned. Former police chief Günther Redding was not up to the job. Shortly before he retired thieves even stole jewellery from his home.

Less senior officers were suspected of making common cause with the underworld or of failing to avoid in time the impression that they were doing so.

Officers themselves fell foul of the law, being tried and convicted of offences ranging from dealing in stolen goods to trading in narcotics.

The Senate, or municipal authority, realised something had to be done. A special commission was set up to look into allegations.

It consisted of representatives of the police and the public prosecutor's office. They spent 18 months checking 900 allegations against nearly 300 people, including 99 public officials.

A number of police officers were taken to court, and the Hamburg police

larceny squad was abolished. A special department set up by Home Affairs Senator Alfons Pawelczyk has now set its sights on organised crime.

It consists of 45 hand-picked officers and clerical staff. They have the latest equipment and are entitled to use undercover agents.

Their instructions also allow them to work in other respects.

Several spectacular large-scale raids by CID squads, some in conjunction with the inland revenue's flying squad, have notched up initial successes.

After long, hard work Wilfried Schulz, a self-styled restaurateur and businessman, boxing promoter and longstanding uncrowned king of the St Pauli underworld, was put behind bars.

He had often been taken into custody, but seldom for long. The police never had enough evidence to keep him behind bars.

Schulz, 55, has now been "inside" for over a year and will be standing trial on charges of encouraging prostitution, being an accessory to perjury, helping others to commit forgery and being associated with bribery and corruption.

Wilfried Schulz and his associates are due to stand trial. So are a group of

pimps known by the initials GmbH and Hamburg's Hell's Angels (who have even been banned by the Bonn Interior Ministry).

So three large-scale trials are in the pipeline. A special unit of the public prosecutor's office has been set up to handle cases brought to light by the police special department.

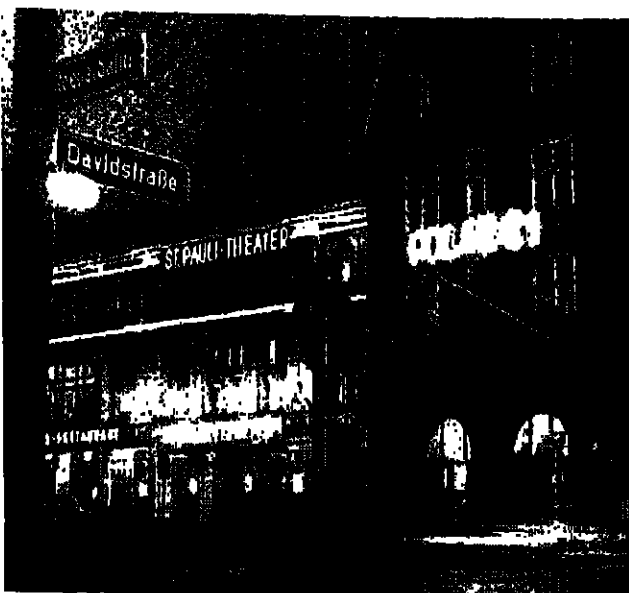
Two new chambers at the county court have been set up to ensure that the accused are not released before their cases come up (as has happened in the past) because legal deadlines couldn't be met.

In the heart of St Pauli, alongside the clip joints on Grosse Freiheit, there is a Catholic church, St Joseph's. It has a sign on the gate saying: "There is nothing Jesus can't handle."

Senator Pawelczyk hopes he will be able to say the same of his police.

Uwe Bahnsen

(Die Welt, 14 November 1983)



Red (and other) light at night, the gangster's delight. Hamburg's Davidschwache police station in the notorious St Pauli district. (Photo: Archiv)

pimps known by the initials GmbH and Hamburg's Hell's Angels (who have even been banned by the Bonn Interior Ministry).

So three large-scale trials are in the pipeline. A special unit of the public prosecutor's office has been set up to handle cases brought to light by the police special department.

Two new chambers at the county court have been set up to ensure that the accused are not released before their cases come up (as has happened in the past) because legal deadlines couldn't be met.

In the heart of St Pauli, alongside the clip joints on Grosse Freiheit, there is a Catholic church, St Joseph's. It has a sign on the gate saying: "There is nothing Jesus can't handle."

Senator Pawelczyk hopes he will be able to say the same of his police.

Uwe Bahnsen

(Die Welt, 14 November 1983)

## Sweatshop job agencies cash in on cheap foreign labour

legislation has stepped up collaboration between government departments.

The health insurance, labour exchange, aliens' police, police, public prosecutor's office, inland revenue and factory inspectors used to work uncoordinatedly.

Now they have scrapped red tape and readily share information and help each other out.

Yet Manfred Ochsmann in Hanover says what he and his colleagues have uncovered is merely the tip of an iceberg.

The report he and other regional labour exchanges have compiled for the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg says that officials on the spot are inundated with incriminating material.

Since last April over 1,000 breaches of the regulations governing private leasing of labour have come to light.

In Germany as a whole there are an estimated 200,000 illegal construction workers, which is a scandal in view of the 130,000 building workers registered as unemployed.

In practice, as seen from Emden, agencies working from Holland set up companies in Germany, using figureheads as managers.

These companies often employ only a single worker officially and above-board. His tax and social security contributions are paid to the right authorities.

so the companies are issued with certificates of good conduct.

This is the sort of paperwork they need to be able to go into business as sub-contractors to leading construction firms.

Contracts are drawn up and illegal labourers then employed on building sites. Often the contracts are a mere excuse for what both sides know is going on.

If the swindle comes to light the workers simply disappear, and with them the company that supplied them.

What do such activities cost the taxpayer? The trades union confederation says the unpaid tax amounts to maybe DM10bn a year and the unpaid health and social security contribution to a further DM5bn.

These are enormous sums, and a body of experts conferring at the Bundeskriminalamt a few days ago said they were realistic estimates.

Where so much is at stake there is bound to be tough competition, and at least two Dutch groups, the Nijmegen Mafia and the Brabant Syndicate, are known to be competing for the lucrative German market.

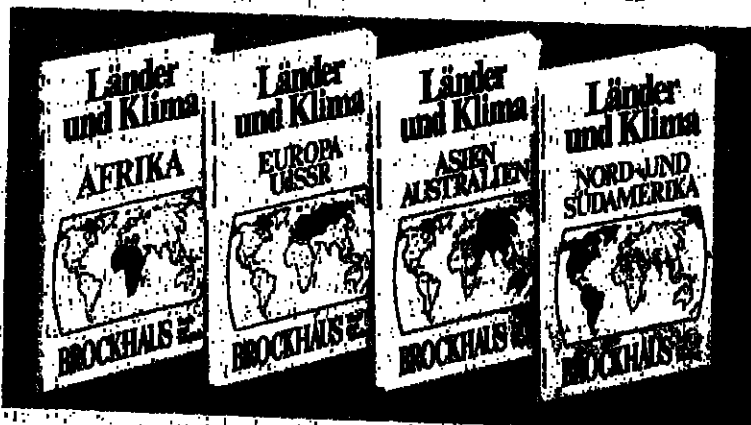
There was a recent dispute at Lingon nuclear power station, where one agent elbowed another out of a contract worth several hundred thousand deutsche marks.

"We have fined one offender DM720,000," says Manfred Ochsmann in Hanover. "But he has got off scot-free because he lives in the Netherlands."

Klaus Wiesel

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 November 1983)

## Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80;

Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;

Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80;

Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1